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WHERE DO ANARCHISTS RIOT

NOT IN CAPT. DEVERY'S PRECINCT AT ALL EVENTS.

They Are a Mild Lot There—Even Raindrops Put Them to Flight—Business Men of the District Are Disgusted with the Way the Doings of the Ignorant Unwashed Have Been Magnified—The Danger Is in Leaving Persons of the Emma Goldman Type at Large.

Just about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon three incredibly dirty gentlemen were standing in Capt. Devery's precinct within a bowshot of his police station.

The three incredibly dirty gentlemen were apparently engaged in discussing that superserviceable officer and his tremendous preparations to exterminate Anarchy and Anarchists in the cast-off-clothing-stale-fish-and-decomposed-orange district in which he mildly reminds 30,000 or 40,000 Russian exiles of the Cossacks they left behind them in their fatherland.

Some of the reporters who have been hard at work during the week re-creating ten or twenty of the 30,000 or 40,000 into a host of ruthless and indiscriminate destroyers of society would have pronounced these three dirty gentlemen very dangerous characters. They were, possibly—to the public health, contributing as they undoubtedly were to the local miasma.

A more than ordinarily far-seeing riot reporter would have discovered on the spot an appalling *al fresco* conspiracy to wipe out not only the gallant and over-sensitive Captain, but also the bewhiskered and affable Sergeant who is one of his trustiest advisers in the trying emergency that the Batt-Fliegman "Battle of the Kegs" has sprung upon him.

All at once three drops of rain fell upon the three incredibly dirty gentlemen. Three luminous spots immediately appeared on their battered derby hats. Six drops—and their unspeakably glossy and grease-polished frock coats each had two unfamiliar marks. About a tablespoonful of sky water on each—and the three dirty gentlemen, too puzzled at first to account for the phenomenon, took to their heels and fled in precipitate alarm.

It was too bad that this nucleus of another "riot" should have been dissipated by the first menace of a shower, without giving the fearless Captain and his quite as intrepid Sergeant a chance to order out the "reserves" and administer to his pet Anarchists the finishing shock of a Gettysburg.

It was not to be a Gettysburg, however—only a poor, mean, self-acting Waterloo.

By and by the rain began to fall smartly, and the hearts of the Captain and his Sergeant must have been sadly discouraged by the spectacle. Wet weather is an ill season to go Anarchist hunting in, even when so eagle-eyed an officer as Capt. Devery leads the chase—an officer so eagle-eyed that he seems to see an Anarchist in every lamp post and garbage barrel. The streets were soon wet, the latent humidity condensed into a downpour, and the much-sought Anarchists decidedly out of sight.

Under these conditions it was obviously impossible to get any news from the police. It was even impossible to get them to draw upon their imaginations. Like their industrious *collaborateurs*, the riot reporters, who have been steadily predicting a Babylonian holocaust as the week grew on, they had nothing to say. The reserves, presumptively armed to the teeth to resist the expected onslaught of Polak peddlers, bushelers, and cabbagers from Hester Street and Allen Street and Orchard Street, discumbered themselves of their clubs and firearms, and, thankful for the rain, sat down to play cribbage and backgammon.

Captain Devery doffed his magnificent Summer-afternoon straw hat and donned a more antiquated and less fashionable article, appropriate to wet weather.

As for the bewhiskered Sergeant, after bestowing some final and consolatory advice upon his embarrassed commander, he stroked his twin ornaments, hummed an opera air, and went back to his book of returns.

It was a dark day for the unemployed police of the Eldridge Street Station House.

Retiring with a sigh of sympathy from the contemplation of these worthy and disappointed officers, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES turned his steps in the direction of those twin birthplaces of neo-Anarchy—the beer-stained field of the "Battle of the Kegs," the "halls" of Herren Batt and Fliegman. Poor Herr Fliegman sat, this time, in absolutely undisturbed solitude in the yawning entrance of Walhalla Hall.

There within one was denied the spectacle of the Scandinavian gods, drinking their mead and singing thunderous skalds and sagas. It was a distinct case of Götterdämmerung instead. In lieu of the jovial deities and their mead were two body-guarding policemen drinking beer and lilting softly equally incomprehensible come-all-yous instead of the skalds and sagas.

Walhalla had evidently fallen upon evil times.

At sight of the reporter, rather in sorrow than in anger, Herr Fliegman hastily reentered his devastated "hall." Perhaps he merely retired to once more justify his tally of chair legs and window panes, but the reporter felt that there was a lack of hospitality in the action and went next door.

Next door he found the jovial and well-educated Herr Batt, who is a university graduate, a humorist, and, on occasion, a most diverting farce comedian. It is this accomplished scholar who allured the insurgents against Herr Fliegman's "pay-for-your-hall-and-your-beer-in-advance" rule, to seek unrestricted refuge among the many bewildering "shtools" of Covenant Hall, and when once there insidiously overthrew them with preposterously salinated red herrings. It is this same Herr Batt who, so says Herr Fliegman, caused to be imposed upon him the dreadful wrong of a boycott.

One of the singular features of the whole affair, by the way, is Herr Fliegman's plaint that this "boycott" put upon his kegs by "starving" men who have not got a dollar to spend with him has pained him.

Herr Batt received the reporter with a chilling smile. Mrs. Batt, black-eyed and snappy, figuratively ran two big needles into him as she looked at him. A group of boarders, still ignorant of the whereabouts of their landlord's bathtub, and as redolent of red herring and onions as if they had first disposed of their host's shopworn charitable stock and had then, in self-defense, tried to eradicate all memory of them from their palates, glowered more forbiddingly than was their wont.

"What day does your wedding come off?" inquired Herr Batt, with an engaging leer.

It was clear that he took his visitor to be bent on hiring one of his "halls" for an impending marriage ceremony—according to east-side custom.

The reporter explained. He did not contemplate a public wedding. What he desired was information about the movements of the Anarchists.

"Anarchists?" inquired Herr Batt, with a doubtful frown. "What are Anarchists?" And he looked questioningly at his wife.

Mrs. Batt shook her head. So did Herr Batt. So did the unwashed and barely washable ones.

Nobody had ever heard of Anarchists. Nobody knew what the word meant. Nobody knew anything about anything, except the extraordinarily desirable rooms that could be hired in Covenant Hall by gentlemen desirous of being married ceremoniously in public.

Timidly referring to the events of the last few days, the reporter tried to revive Herr Batt's interest in Capt. Devery's celebrated "riot."

But Herr Batt, while distinctly remembering Capt. Devery as a benefactor to whom he should always be grateful, had forgotten everything else.

Then the reporter tried to restore the obviously-shattered mnemonic machinery of Herr Batt by another resuscitative question. Had Herr Batt seen Emma Goldman lately?

The Herr again looked doubtfully and inquiringly at Mrs. Batt. Mrs. Batt looked even more bewildered than the Herr.

"Goldman—Goldman—Goldman," quoth Herr Batt, as if he were trying almost with violence, to recall the name. "Did she want to get married here?"

Everybody became visiby interested at this. "Did she want to get married?"

The reporter, hastily reflecting on the lady's antecedents, her reputation, and her modest shrinking at the present moment from all forms of publicity, thought it was hardly likely and left. As the door banged behind him he heard that accomplished farce-comedian Herr Batt demand, almost ferociously, of Mrs. Batt:

"What *is* Anarchy, anyhow?"

The situation yesterday was even more farcical than on the day before. True that the riot reporters of some morning and evening newspapers vie with Capt. Devery in depicting the indescribable terrors with which about 150 wandering tailors of Tooley Street, or, to be more accurate, Orchard Street and Allen Street and Hester Street, are about to abolish modern American civilization.

True, moreover, that rumors, ostensibly from Chicago and St. Louis and Milwaukee and the far West generally, but proceeding in fact from a comfortable corner saloon in Canal Street, described with damnable iteration all day long the setting forth from each of those remote places of armed hosts of other Polack and Galician peddlers and bushelers and cabbagers, each carrying his gripsack loaded with nitroglycerine and setting forth in fiendish jubilation, with the intention of arriving in the much-menaced east side, on foot, some time or other between now and next Christmas Day.

But, somehow, not even the expedient of changing the venue to cities of more than 900 miles' distance from Grand Street had any noticeable effect other than disgust and annoyance.

A man who conducts one of the largest commercial establishments within Capt. Devery's Bastilian faubourg said this on the subject:

"The whole of this idiotic business is due to the police and some of the cheaper and more sensational newspapers. I agree with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The harangues of the so-called 'leaders' may at some remote time egg on some desperate, notoriety-craving crank to slyly throw a bomb and perpetrate a massacre. That is quite possible, and if the police keep on saying, as Inspector Conlin did, that when Emma Goldman urges her hearers to attend public meetings with weapons in their hands or pockets she 'keeps within the law,' there is no telling the mischief the extraordinary vacillation of the authorities may lead to. But to represent the east side as swarming with social outlaws armed to the teeth and plotting in open mass meeting the destruction of New-York is balderdash of a really criminal order. I assure you that women are getting nervous as to shopping in the district. Business, bad enough without the consequence of this outrageous conspiracy against the actual facts, will soon be utterly prostrate down here.

"We have *canaille* and to spare. But such as they are they are the cowardliest, most inoffensive, and the most childish *canaille* in the world. These unhappy Russians literally wouldn't hurt a flea. But here is Devery who has allowed such pestilent creatures as Goldman and her crowd to go up and down his precinct nerving the cranks to deeds of violence, without a show of interference with them until they get safely out of his domain. For goodness' sake, why doesn't Superintendent Byrnes come home and teach the Police Captains a little of his rugged common sense?"

The traveling circus of "Anarchy," so-called, discouraged in the Eldridge Street precinct by being made ridiculous in spite of the police, landed within the bailiwick of Capt. Seibert of the Union Market Station yesterday. Among the athletic performers of this wandering troupe were one Kalisch Ury of the Cloakmakers' Union, an especially vociferous tailor named Bodavsky, and Pauline Segel, who is a protégé of Emma Goldman. An audience of about 400 fly gobblers followed the circus to the Clinton Street Synagogue and organized a "meeting."

Ury said: "The Socialists are conspiring with the police to persecute the starving people." He also indulged in other characteristic incendiarism.

At this point Capt. Siebert arrived with an interpreter, who translated each oration as it went on. The situation was a droll one—the speaker shouting, the interpreter repeating his utterances in English in a voice nearly as loud, and the Captain listening intently.

Bodanky, who hails from 115 Delancey Street, was especially vituperative. He said, among other things:

"You should resist the police and not allow them to interfere with you. They would not dare to attack you if you stood your ground as you should. The police dare not come in here. If they did we should repeat the scenes at Walhalla Hall."

Then the Segel girl, who is only nineteen years of age, but every bit as vehement and maniacal as Goldman herself, cried:

"Stand your ground! If it becomes necessary to spill blood to maintain your rights, do so!"

At this point the Captain felt he had had enough. Raising his hand, he summoned his twelve stout policemen, by this time standing in the rear of the hall. There was an immediate rush to escape, the Segel girl leading the *sauve qui peut*. It was not necessary to strike a blow. The performers ran one way, the audience another. Such a fleet-footed revolution was never seen before, even in the Eldridge Street Precinct.

With the cries of the "starving" and the "desperate" and the "unemployed" still ringing in his ears, by telephonic favor of Capt. Devery and with newspaper accounts still fresh in his mind of the "unparaleled poverty" and "cruel distress of the Hebrew poor"; with an account of Reformer Gompers's speech to the Mayor in which he said 100,000 men and women and children "are nearing the verge of starvation in the rich metropolis of these free United States," the reporter sought the headquarters of the charities of a creed which allows none of its members to go hungry or homeless or naked; which keeps them from begging on the streets, from languishing in almshouses, from taking the first fatal step into crime under the stress of abject necessity. He called upon Superintendent Rosenan of the United Hebrew Charities at his office on Second Avenue, and frankly asked him:

"Is there any extraordinary distress or want among the Russian Jews? Are the necessities of the poor provided for by your society?"

It took the sagacious young man barely a minute to refer to the model records of that gigantic and superbly-organized system of sectarian relief. He said:

"The distress that exists reaches us immediately. We hasten, in fact, to anticipate it. Our agents' hands, carrying money for immediate distribution, are not bound with red tape. Our orders are that every case of need, when found by those who are especially commissioned to look for it, shall be alleviated on the spot. We expend an average of $450 a day in maintaining the poor, in equipping them with tools, and in starting them in business, and our average is decreasing.

"So perfect is our system that only one case—one single case—of destitution has been found by our zealous agents that was not previously noted and attended to by this office.

"More than that, last Friday I authorized our agents who live in the Orchard Street district to go over the field again with money in their hands, with instructions to be even generous in bridging over the time it would take a case of need to reach this office, and, since Friday, mind you, not one report has been made of one such case by a single agent."

This is the reply to Mr. Gompers made by an expert in these matters, the Superintendent of the World's Fair Bureau of Charities and Correction, the most profoundly experienced and the most industrious almoner of public or private money in this country.

It is the retort of a famous, a modest, a notoriety-evading Hebrew, in behalf of his race and creed, to a professional dealer in "pauper" fictional literature.

MASS MEETING WASN'T HELD.

No Permit Had Been Obtained, So Fifty Men Were Disappointed.

One of the announcements given out at the meeting in Clinton Street was that a mass meeting would be held in the evening at Union Square. About fifty Anarchists went to Union Square and waited around for a while. Then one of their leaders came up and told them to go away as they could not get a permit.

Most of these men then went to 11 Pike Street where a meeting was in progress. Here one of the speakers said to the men, "Go secretly to 142 Eldridge Street and do not be afraid of the police. For every 1,000 of us there are only 75 policemen and we can easily wipe them out. We will wipe them out if they interfere with us."

Capt. Devery sent a detective to 142 Eldridge Street, but no meeting was in progress there.

A circular was distributed on the east side last evening stating that the Hungarian branch of the Socialistic Labor Party would meet this evening at Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street. Capt. Devery told the proprietor of the hall that he would not allow the meeting to be held unless assured that Emma Goldman would not speak.

RECORDER WHITTAKER ARRESTED.

He and Other New-Orleans Court Officers Charged with Dishonesty.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—The investigation into the condition of affairs in the First Recorder's Court culminated yesterday in the indictment by the Grand Jury of Recorder Edward S. Whittaker, Chief Clerk James Barry, and his son, William Barry, formerly affidavit clerk and now minute clerk. The charge in each writ is embezzlement of public moneys, the amounts being $10 on July 4; $40, July 15; $75, June 3; $40, June 26, and $40, June 27.

These sums represent fines assessed by Whittaker, paid by the prisoners, and never accounted for, it is alleged, by the court officers. They are probably selected as test cases, as the investigations conducted by the newspapers showed that more than $1,200 had been collected by the court officials within the past two months, which they never turned in to the City Controller as required by law.

The Recorder and his clerks were arrested in the afternoon. The two Barrys were released on bonds of $1,000 for each charge, their surety being John C. Bach, a prominent local politician. Whittaker had a hard time in getting bail, and it looked as if he would have to spend the night in the parish prison. He went upon the streets in charge of a Deputy Sheriff and spent several hours trying to secure bondsmen. At length four men were found who each signed for a fraction of the $5,000 bail demanded.

It is expected that the Mayor will suspend Recorder Whittaker, and that impeachment process against him will be begun at once. The Recorder has been unpopular with the local administration politicians for months, and it is expected that they will push the matter.

HOISTED ON A BELL ROPE.

Mischief Makers Put a Village Educator at St. James, L. I., in a Ludicrous Position.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Aug. 23.—Politics recently crept into the deliberations of the St. James Board of Education and created some feeling among the members. Lawyer Livingston Smith and Melville Smith are Republicans, and Benjamin Bailey is saturated with sound Democracy.

Last night's meeting was the occasion of nominations for officers of the board as well as for the appointment of employes for the coming school term.

Some mischievous youngsters hid themselves in the bell tower over the heads of the board, and when Chairman Smith called the meeting to order the big bell began ringing furiously. The Chairman stood it as long as he could, and then went to the bell rope to pull it down and tie it fast.

As soon as he took hold of it the mischief makers on the floor above hoisted him up until his head bumped against the ceiling. He had hold of the rope and didn't dare to let go and take a drop of fifteen feet.

He was finally rescued by his Democratic colleague, Mr. Bailey, who got a ladder for the purpose. Later the unfortunate Mr. Smith was beaten in the contest for reelection, Deveraux Emmett being chosen as his successor.

Orders Plenty, but Cash Scarce.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—The Michigan-Peninsular car shops will by Saturday night be shut down for a period not exceeding three months. An official of the company says contracts could be secured easily enough, but that railroad companies are not able to get money to pay for cars and the shops cannot be run on credit.

When the shops are running at their full capacity—100 cars daily—over 9,000 men are employed in all the departments.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The blast furnaces at the Central Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company closed down yesterday, throwing several hundred workmen out of employment.

The furnaces are blown out entirely, and indications point to a long shut-down.

Drowned in a Butter Firkin.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 23.—While the family of William Wittenberg were at dinner to-day Edna Chelson, fifteen months old, got up from the table, and after playing around the dining room, toddled out into the kitchen. She was not missed until Mr. Wittenberg went to the kitchen.

He was horrified to see the child, head down, in a butter firkin containing about ten inches of water. He picked her up and restoratives were applied, but with no success. She died in a few moments.

Caught Robbing the Money Drawer.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 23.—John O'Brien of New-York entered Witsel's Hotel at College Point this evening at 8 o'clock, and during the absence of the barkeeper walked in the back of the bar and robbed the money drawer of its contents, over $100. He was caught in the act and locked up.

SEIZED BY THE HEALTH BOARD.

Long Island Railroad Station at College Point in Poor Sanitary Condition.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 23.—The Long Island Railroad Company and the College Point Board of Health had a lively passage at arms this morning, and the Board of Health got very much the better of the battle.

The board is in possession of the railroad station, has nailed up the doors, posted notices that the station is closed by order of the Board of Health, put out the ticket agent and telegraph operator, and placed an officer in charge.

For several weeks a wearisome correspondence has been in progress between the Health Board and E. R. Reynolds, the General Manager of the railroad. The subject matter was the wretched sanitary condition of the building. The railroad company pursued a policy of masterly inactivity that nettled the board.

The latter finally decided to parley no longer, but act, so at its meeting yesterday it ordered the Health Officer to seize the station and take possession. In obedience to this mandate Health Officer E. A. W. Reimer, M. D., and Health Inspector John C. Haefele appeared this morning, put out the agent, and posted the notices.

The telegraph operator sent the news to the officers of the railroad company in Long Island City, and Superintendent William H. Blood soon put in an appearance and fumed about in a highly indignant state. Deputy Sheriff Kraemer was warned to be careful, since the railroad company would not brook such high-handed proceedings, all of which the stoical Deputy Sheriff laughed at, referring the irate Superintendent to the Board of Health.

Finding that the latter meant business and could not be overawed, the railroad company surrendered. A special messenger came from Long Island City shortly afterward and assured the board that the railroad company would send its master carpenter up in the morning for a conference and that everything would be done to mollify the board.

The current belief as to the reason for the railroad company's delay is that by obeying the order it would establish a precedent for other local Health Boards to act upon. In fact the Whitestone Board of Health is already considering an onslaught upon the station there.

Similar action at several points along the road is expected, and for this reason the railroad company is supposed to have hesitated in yielding too readily to the demands of the College Point board.

The members of the Health Board are: John S. Ritchie, President; Otto Russell, William J. Wagner, Ezra Tyler, Matthew Forsyth, and Health Office Reimer.

THREATENS TO KILL HIS FATHER.

Supervisor Gretsinger's Son Again Terrorizing His Brooklyn Home.

George Gretsinger, Jr., the son of Supervisor Gretsinger of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, is again causing his family trouble. He has threatened to shoot his father on sight, and carries a brace of revolvers and a keen-edged razor as evidence of good faith. Supervisor Gretsinger yesterday applied to the police of the Twenty-first Precinct for protection from his son.

Young Gretsinger was released from Sing Sing Prison early last month. He served a term there for shooting in the nose Policeman McDonald of the Twenty-first Precinct, Jan. 21, 1889. Since his return home he has been more or less under the influence of liquor and ugly.

The Gretsingers live at 107 Clinton Avenue. On Sunday George demanded money from his father. The Supervisor refused to give him any. George threatened to cut his father's throat. He left the house, but returned on Monday and asked his father for $25.

"Give me the money, and I'll go West and never bother you again," he said.

Mr. Gretsinger had heard the same promise made before, and he felt that George would spend the money for liquor and create a greater disturbance, and he refused.

At that George drew a revolver and told his father he would kill him if he did not get the money. His sister Adelaide tried to mollify him, but without success. He left the house, promising on his return to shoot his father unless the money was forthcoming.

Detective Sergeant Fitzpatrick was detailed to guard the Supervisor, and Justice Haggerty issued a warrant for the arrest of young Gretsinger.

Mrs. Gretsinger and her daughter Adelaide left home yesterday afternoon, fearing George would return and murder them. They went to the country, but the Supervisor refused to tell their address.

"I expect my son to come back here and attack me," he said. "My wife and daughter were unable to sleep last night on account of this trouble."

Gretsinger was the leader in the boys' choir of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Classon Avenue, when a youth. He was afterward sent to the Elmira Reformatory for a piece of mischief, and he next appeared as a full-fledged desperado by terrorizing his family and shooting a policeman.

STRIKING MINERS ARMING.

Company Drilled and a Plan Proposed to Attack One of the Stockades.

WEIR CITY, Kan., Aug. 23.—A negro miner came into town yesterday morning from the coal and coke country after supplies. He was recognized as one of the negroes who took the strikers' places and a crowd gathered, jeered at him, and when they discovered he had a revolver in his hip pocket they made a rush for him.

The negro drew the revolver and fired in the air. The crowd did not hesitate, and the negro then fired at them point blank, at the same time taking to his heels in the direction of the mine. The crowd followed, firing as they went, and the negro turned at times to fire at his pursuers. The negro was fleet footed, and reached the stockade before his pursuers.

The encounter has stirred up the miners to a pitch of frenzy, for they believe now that the company has armed all its men. A company of the strikers was armed yesterday afternoon and drilled according to regular military exercises. A meeting was held last evening, at which Thomas Horsley, one of the leaders, spoke. It was planned to attack the stockade at the Kansas and Texas Mine No. 23 to-morrow, and to drive the working miners away.

Work of the School at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Exercises appropriate to the twelfth annual Recognition Day, equivalent to commencement in colleges, were observed here to-day in the school. The class this year contained 225 members. The Recognition Day oration was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston.

The class of '96, which was formed last year, contains at present 10,000 members. The members include people from nearly every country. Africa has thirteen circles, with over a hundred undergraduates and ten graduates.

Switchmen Go Back to Work.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—The strike of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad switchmen, caused by the payment of their wages in checks, was declared off to-day, the switchmen accepting the checks and returning to work. The company convinced the men that it could not raise the cash for wages, and that the checks were the best form of payment it could devise.

"New-York Day" at the World's Fair will be Sept. 4, and the Picturesque Erie Lines' next personally-conducted excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 2. Limit ten days. Rate, $18, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S THRONE

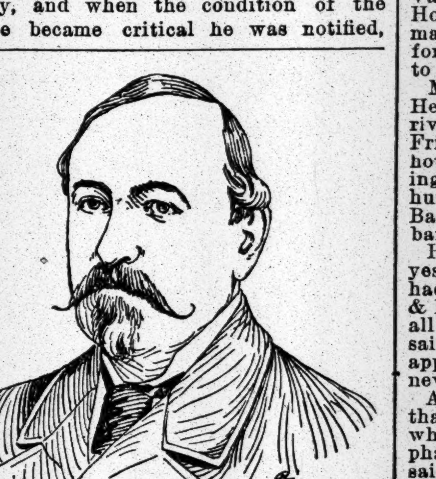
AN ENGLISH PRINCE TO RULE A GERMAN DUCHY.

Death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Queen Victoria's Son Recognized as the Heir and Takes the Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution—The Emperor William Present—Much Comment on the Succession—The New Duke May Abdicate in Favor of His Son, Prince Alfred.

COBURG, Aug. 23.—Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha died at midnight last night at his castle at Reinhardshunn.

The Duke being childless, the throne falls to the Duke of Edinburgh of England, whose father, Prince Albert, was the dead Duke's brother.

The Duke of Edinburgh was to-day formally recognized as the ruler of the Duchy. He has been spending some time in Germany, and when the condition of the Duke became critical he was notified,



Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

and at once came to this city. He was at the Castle of Reinhardsbrunn when his uncle died, and there to-day he took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in the presence of Emperor William and all the ministers. The Diet will meet on Saturday for the purpose of swearing allegiance to the new ruler of the Duchy. Prime Minister Strenge formally thanked Emperor William for attending the ceremony. The Emperor went to Reinhardsbrunn at the request of the Duke of Edinburgh, traveling from Berlin in a special train.

Prior to the Duke of Edinburgh taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution to-day, he and Emperor William had a long and secret conversation at the Castle of Reinhardsbrunn. Many telegraphic dispatches have passed to-day between Reinhardsbrunn and Osborne House, Queen Victoria's residence on the Isle of Wight.

On his arrival at Reinhardsbrunn Emperor William was received by the widow of Duke Ernst. The Emperor expressed his deep sympathy with her. Prince William of Baden, the widow's brother, arrived at the castle this evening. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her son, Prince Alfred, are expected to arrive to-morrow. It is understood that the Duke of Edinburgh will abdicate in favor of Prince Alfred on the latter's reaching the age of twenty-one, possibly before, but this is considered a matter for future arrangement.

The body of Duke Ernst has been embalmed. It will lie in state in the castle on Friday. On Monday it will be removed to this city, where it will be interred in the Moritzkirche at noon. Queen Victoria will be represented at the funeral by Sir Edward B. Malet, the British Ambassador to Germany. Wreathes are arriving at the castle in abundance. The court has been ordered to go into mourning for three weeks.

Duke Ernst was born June 21, 1818. He was the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and of the Duchess Dorothea Louise, Princess Louise of Gotha-Altenburg. He married on May 3, 1842, Princess Alexandrine, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, and succeeded to the throne of the Duchy on the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Duke Ernst was one of the first of the German rulers to propose and work for the establishment of German unity, and was the first German ruler to congratulate King William of Prussia on his proclamation as German Emperor.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The succession of the Duke of Edinburgh to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, instead of his son, Prince Alfred, is much commented upon in this city. When the question of the Brunswick succession was agitated in 1885 Prince Bismarck, who was then Imperial Chancellor, pronounced it impossible that a foreigner should occupy a German throne. This declaration, supported as it was afterward by a statement that the Duke of Edinburgh had given up his claim in favor of his son, was generally accepted in Germany as proof that no foreigner would be permitted to reign in a German State, Prince Alfred being to all intents and purposes German.

Subsequently it was semi-officially denied that the Duke of Edinburgh had renounced his claim. This however, had little effect, the fact that Prince Alfred was educated at Coburg in accordance with the German ideas, confirming the popular belief that he was to succeed to the Duchy. The views entertained here were that an English Prince with a Russian consort was an impossibility as a German ruler. Moreover, the declaration that Prince Alfred had come of age in October, 1892—he was born Oct. 15, 1874—was understood to imply a contradiction of a rumor that had found wide circulation that the Duke of Edinburg would, should the death of Duke Ernest occur in the meantime, act as Regent of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha during Prince Alfred's minority.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the articles in the German newspapers on the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha are exceedingly sympathetic in tone. The deceased is eulogized as one of the most gifted rulers and one of the most single-hearted patriots Germany possessed. The German court will go into mourning for three weeks.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster, Admiral of the Fleet in the British Navy, and now Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born Aug. 6, 1844. He married, Jan. 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Czar Alexander II. Of this marriage there are issue surviving one son and four daughters. His second daughter, Princess Marie, was married a short time ago to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Romania.

Col. Grant Praises the Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Col. Fred D. Grant and family arrived at Cranston's to-day from Chicago. The Colonel says the West Point cadets are a great feature of the fair.

Mrs. Sartoris has left for a short visit to the fair. She will return next week.

WHO TRIED TO SELL THESE NOTES?

Joseph Vallice Loses and Recovers Them and the Police Make an Arrest.

Zimmermann & Forshay, money brokers in Wall Street, received warning a few days ago to look out for certain Spanish gold notes which, they were told, might be offered for sale by persons having no title to them. The notice came from Cardenas & Co. of 58 William Street.

A stranger entered the broker's office yesterday afternoon and offered some of the notes at a very low figure. There was a crowd of buyers and sellers in the place, and the man was asked to wait for a few minutes. Then a detective was sent for and the would-be seller of the notes was arrested.

The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant Dunn, but the police officials refuse to tell either the name of the man or where he was taken. In fact, they denied last night all knowledge of the matter.

From Cadenas & Co. it was learned that the loser of the Spanish notes, described as "seven one-hundred-pesos gold notes," was Joseph Vallice, who was staying at the Victoria Hotel. At the Victoria it was said that Mr. Vallice had removed to the St. James Hotel. It was further learned that he has made the Victoria Hotel a stopping place for several years while en route from Cuba to Spain and when returning.

Mr. Vallice was found at the St. James. He does not speak English. He said he arrived in this city two weeks ago. Last Friday afternoon he started to go from his hotel to his bankers, Cadenas & Co., having in his inside coat pocket the seven one-hundred-pesos gold notes on the Spanish Bank of Cuba. When he arrived at his bankers the notes were missing.

He said they had been returned to him yesterday by the police after the man who had offered them for sale at Zimmermann & Forshay's had been arrested. He denied all knowledge of the man's identity, but said he was a big man of light complexion, apparently an American, whom he had never seen before.

Asked if he had lost any more money than the seven one-hundred-pesos notes which had been recovered, Mr. Vallice emphatically answered in the negative, and said he did not want anything said about the matter anyway.

GERTH TOOK THE DIAMONDS.

When His Wife Confessed She Learned He Was a Bigamist.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 23.—An unusually sensational and romantic story comes to light here to-day, in which grand larceny and bigamy are prominent figures.

Some days ago Mrs. Sadie Thompson, who owns the Foresters' Hotel at Brighton, reported to Chief McKane that she had been robbed of $1,000 and diamonds and jewelry valued at $1,000 more. She suspected her manager, Henry Gerth, who had suddenly left her employ just previous to her discovery of the loss.

Chief McKane put detectives on the case, and after several days of hard work they located Gerth's home in Harlem. To-day the detectives brought to Coney Island Mrs. Henry Gerth, her two children, and Augustus and William Gerth, the brothers of the fugitive.

When the party was questioned no one knew anything, but Mrs. Gerth finally confessed that she had the money and diamonds. Her husband told her they belonged to him when he gave them to her.

A detective was sent to the flat in Harlem, and the property was returned to Mrs. Thompson.

Then it turned out that both women had been married to Gerth. Mrs. Thompson had a marriage certificate dating back six years, and Mrs. Gerth's certificate was dated three years previous. The prisoners were discharged. Gerth sailed for Europe last Saturday.

CHICAGO MAYOR'S FUTURE BRIDE.

Miss Annie Howard Has Many Admirers in Her Home in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.—Miss Annie Howard, whose engagement to Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago was announced yesterday, is the youngest child and only daughter of the late Charles T. Howard, organizer and First President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

She was born at Biloxi, a watering place on the Gulf coast in Mississippi, during the latter part of the war. Illness in youth prevented her attendance at any of the large colleges, but she was carefully educated by governesses at her father's home on the Hudson, New-York. She has been to Europe half a dozen times, has traveled all over the United States, and is a bright and companionable woman. She lives only a month or two out of the year in New-Orleans, but has many friends here and is very popular with the masses because of her large donations to charitable objects.

Her mother, her three brothers, and herself built the Howard Memorial Library, the last work designed by Architect Richardson. It cost over $40,000, irrespective of the contents. They also erected the Louisiana Historical Annex, adjoining the Library, which contains perhaps the finest collection of Confederate archives and mementoes in the South. In this building are the private and state papers of President Davis.

Their Honeymoon Rudely Disturbed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 23.—An unsympathetic detective rudely disturbed the honeymoon of John Cahill and his bride, formerly the Widow Collins, by walking into their home, 73 Borden Avenue, this city, this evening and taking the bridegroom off to jail on a warrant accusing him of larceny. The complainant is Maggie Burns of 346 West Fifty-second Street, New-York City, who asserts that she had a prior claim to the affections of Cahill.

They were to have been married, Miss Burns says, and she bought the wedding ring and gave it, with $40 in cash, to her faithless lover to begin housekeeping.

Cahill failed to appear on the day set for the wedding and Miss Burns soon heard of his marriage to the widow.

Another Stevenson Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In order to remove the stoppage of all promotion in the Pay Corps of the navy, caused by non-action on the case of Pay Inspector Stevenson, the Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a fourth board of naval officers to determine whether Mr. Stevenson shall be promoted or retired.

The board consists of Commodore John Walker, Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas, and Pay Director William A. Williams, with Passed Assistant Paymaster Livingstone Hunt as recorder. They will meet at the Navy Department on Sept. 4.

Will Hang by His Teeth Across Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Another candidate for Falls honors has appeared. It is announced that early next month a young man named Beck will risk his life by crossing the gorge in a peculiar manner.

His plan is to have a half-inch cable stretched across the gorge, being forty feet higher at one end than the other. A grooved wheel will run on the wire, and to this will be attached a piece of leather which will just fit his mouth. This he will hold in his teeth while making the slide.

Launch Alpha on a Cruise.

ROUDOUT, Aug. 23.—The naphtha launch Alpha of New-York, owned by George M. Allen, came into the creek this afternoon. Those on board are Mr. and Mrs. George M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, and Miss Shepherd of New-York. They expect to go up the Delaware and Hudson Canal to Honesdale, stopping at Lake Mohonk.

CALISAYA LA BILLA IS MUCH preferred to quinine pills or powders as tonic.—Adv.

HILL'S POPULIST ALLIANCE

UNION WITH PEFFER TO IMPERIL THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

The New-York Senator's Motive Found in His Desire to Embarrass the Administration—The Partnership Based on Peffer's Resolution Accusing the National Banks of the East of Violating the Law—Mr. Gorman's Vigorous Exposure of Its Mischievous Intent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Senator Hill of New-York and Senator Peffer of Kansas have formed an alliance. On the proposition whether the financial interests of the country shall be further imperiled by Congressional action aimed at the banks of the great financial centres they stand together in the affirmative.

The motives of each are easy of solution. Mr. Hill desires to embarrass the Administration, and he is not particular as to how he shall embarrass it. Mr. Peffer is anxious to impress upon the Populists of the country the fact that he is to be depended upon to harass the "money power" whenever opportunity offers.

The two Senators made known the fact of their alliance early in to-day's session. They had their heads together several times, and once, when the Kansas Senator's arm encircled the form of his New-York associate, and his lips were tickling the rim of David's right ear, it looked very much to those in the press gallery as if the whiskers belonged to the New-Yorker.

The partnership is based on the resolution offered yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the national banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia are being conducted in violation of law; whether they are paying depositors' checks promptly, in lawful money, and whether they are demanding illegal rates of interest for loans and discounts. Every man in the chamber detected the motive of this resolution when it was offered. It was the outcome of threats which have been heard in Washington ever since the New-York banks began issuing Clearing House certificates in order to neutralize as much as possible the effect of the widespread financial distress.

No financier has pretended to assert that this action of the banks is strictly within the limits of the law. It is not a new departure, however. In former times of panic it has been adopted, and with good results, and patriotic Secretaries of the Treasury have not protested against it.

Such a firebrand as that thrown into the Senate by Mr. Peffer might have been expected to proceed from a man whose party feeds upon distress. But what is the country to think when the senior Senator from the great State whose chief city's interests are assailed by the resolution is found supporting it? Making all allowances for his known antipathy to the Administration, even the friends of Mr. Hill, who are not desirous of seeing the panic extend, condemn his action.

It is a matter of congratulation that this vicious resolution was finally forced, temporarily at least, to the calendar, through the expiration of the time allotted for its consideration.

It was not laid aside, however, before its mischievous intent was thoroughly ventilated. Senator Gorman made a patriotic speech in which he made clear the effect upon the country which the adoption of such a resolution would produce. He did not attempt to obscure the situation. Clearing House certificates had undoubtedly been issued, but the spirit which prompted this heroic measure was in harmony with the best interests of the country. Mr. Gorman's presentment was thoroughly in keeping with his reputation as a statesman.

It had the effect of bringing Mr. Hill to his feet with an angry denunciation of the idea that he desired to provoke trouble, which, however, did not blind the eyes of those in the chamber to the fact that trouble was his sole object.

Some telling blows against the resolution were delivered by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts and Mr. McPherson of New-Jersey, but several Republican Senators who are always ready to take a partisan advantage and who thought they saw an opportunity to create dissension in the ranks of the majority, adopted the contention of Peffer and Hill that the public should know the facts. Through the refusal of Mr. Hoar to yield the floor when the hour arrived to take up the regular order of business, the resolution went to the calendar. The new firm of Hill & Peffer will make a desperate effort to secure its adoption.

The Senate discussion to-day began upon the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the conduct of national banks in refusing to pay promptly in currency the checks of their depositors.

A motion to refer it to the Committee on Finance was made by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who said that in a time of popular distress and panic the Controller of the Currency should not be compelled to drive the national banks up to the strict letter of the law. The President had appointed as Controller of the Currency a man believed by him to be a clear-headed, capable man, who had not been a banker or speculator, or dealer in credits, and this officer had not thought it best whenever any national banks had failed to comply with the strict and extreme letter of the law in dealing with their customers to bring them up to the rack. He thought it well to wait a week or ten days before "poking into that question too much." He had once heard Gen. Grant say that the worst subordinate whom a military officer could have was the one who always obeyed orders.

Mr. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, favored the reference of the resolution, and promised that it would not be buried in the committee.

Mr. Kyle (Pop., S. D.,) argued against the reference which, he said, would only mean the burying of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the Secretary of the Treasury sending information "gratuitously" to Senators, referring to Mr. Carlisle's letter as to the cost of a change of a silver coinage.

This insinuation was taken up by Mr. White, (Dem., La.,) who asked Mr. Kyle whether he knew that the Secretary had not been addressed in writing on the subject.

Mr. Kyle had no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Vest, however, quoted from the letter to show that it was written after a conversation with Mr. Voorhees. The Senator explained that, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, he had called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to ask him as to the feasibility of silver coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1, and, after conversation, he had requested him to put his objections in writing.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) opposed the reference and insisted on the adoption of the resolution directly by the Senate. He did not assume that the Controller of the Currency had violated the law, although the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had said that it was likely or probable that that officer had in some slight and trivial respect violated the law of the land.

Mr. Hoar denied having said anything of the kind.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) was not prepared to say that the technical violation of the law by the national banks of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia was not perfectly justifiable in the present deplorable position of the country. But he did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that it was well to cover up from the knowledge of the people exactly what course was being pursued by the banks. He quoted from Mr. Mathew Marshall's financial article in last Monday's New-York *Sun* giving the facts as to the course of the banks, and he favored the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.,) favored the reference of the resolution, and said that if there had been a technical violation of the law by the banks, the Finance Committee would investigate and report it. The arraignment of the Controller of the Currency at this particular time would make the panic worse, and he did not think it proper. The resolution should go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) opposed the reference of the resolution because he thought the

Finance Committee would report that it was of the utmost importance to have the information, but that, owing to the condition of affairs and the necessity of inspiring confidence, the Senate should not have it.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) argued in favor of the reference of the resolution. For the third or fourth time, he said, during the present monetary system a point has been reached where the national banks were a failure so far as their power to relieve the condition of the country was concerned. It had been reached in 1873, 1877, 1887, 1890, and now in 1893. At these periods it was utterly impossible for the banks to comply literally with the law. They had violated it by refusing to pay checks of depositors and had issued Clearing House certificates. They were doing that to-day. They had done it with the eye of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Controller of the Currency upon them, but the enforcement of the law on any of those occasions would have resulted in the destruction not only of the financial institutions, but of every interest of the country. Never had there been a period half so threatening as that which confronted the Senate to-day.

Mr. Hoar—Suppose the Controller of the Currency shuts up these banks, will not the result be that every one of these banks will have to be placed in the hands of a receiver, and that nobody will get any money?

Mr. Gorman—The Senator states the law. He knows that that is the law, and the mover of the resolution and every gentleman of intelligence in the United States understands that that is the fact. Every one knows that there is a technical violation of the law, but it is the duty of the men in charge of the Government not to add to the distress. Under our present system of finance the banks are powerless unless they act as they are acting. There is no relief to be given to them. On former occasions relief was given by the sale of bonds, by the deposit of Government funds in the national banks, and by the anticipation of interest on the bonds. But now none of these remedies can be applied. The Secretary of the Treasury and his chief find themselves powerless to give relief. Bonds cannot be redeemed, for you have left nothing in the Treasury to redeem them with. No deposit of Government funds can be made in the banks, because the money is not in the Treasury.

"The adoption of the pending resolution will be understood by the country, and by the executive officers, as an expression of opinion by the Senate that the law must be enforced; and that would mean destruction to the interests of the country. We have come here, not to produce further distress, but to give relief to the country in whatever form we can do so. The rule or custom of the Senate that any Senator may call upon the department for information ought to be, in this case, violated and set aside in the interest of the common country."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) replied to Mr. Gorman. The only object of referring the resolution was, he said, not to act upon it. There never had been so bad a case in the history of the country that its advocates had not always pleaded that the matter complained of was not in the interest of the public welfare.

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.)—What does the Senator from New-York propose that the Senate should do if the Controller of the Currency reports that there has been a technical violation of the law?

Mr. Hill—I have made no proposition. That is a matter for the Senator from Kansas. He must be the judge of what is his duty under the circumstances.

Mr. Washburn—It seems to me that, if this resolution be accepted, it will be a notice to the Controller of the Currency to administer the law literally and technically. The result of that will be to close every bank in the country and place it in the hands of a receiver. That is a calamity which we should try to avoid in the present deplorable condition of the country.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) criticised the resolution as calling rather for a legal opinion than for the facts, and he suggested a modification of it in conformity with his views.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) favored the resolution and opposed its reference. He mentioned a statement made to him the other day by the President of a manufacturing establishment, to the effect that, in order to draw out of a bank a portion of his deposit, he had to pay 1½ per cent. discount. "We have heard a great deal," said Mr. Butler, "as to the want of confidence in the country and as to its being brought about by the Sherman act. The Sherman act had about as much to do with it as the pebble in the mill pond had to do with the flow of water. It is a want of honesty. We may as well speak plainly. The sooner the country finds it out the better it will be for everybody."

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) expressed indifference as to whether the resolution should be adopted or should be referred, because he did not think that any information would be given that would disturb public affairs. When all the facts were stated nobody would be hurt.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)—Will not the information rather inspire confidence on the part of depositors?

Mr. Cullom—If the banks of the country and the business of the country have been going on in a legal and lawful way, the information, instead of doing injury, will do good. Whatever may have been the course of the banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, there has not been an hour when, in the banks of Illinois, and of the whole West, I believe, and especially of the great city of Chicago, a depositor could not draw his check and get the money for it. But I am not disposed to criticise the action of the New-York bankers on the question of using Clearing House checks, because there might be a condition there which justified it; and yet I am inclined to believe that if those banks had gone on as the banks of Chicago and St. Louis did, they would have been paying cash on their checks to-day, instead of paying out Clearing House certificates.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) criticised the phraseology of the resolution, and suggested a modification of it. As to the Clearing House certificates, he regarded them as somewhat irregular, but yet he had been told that they did not circulate as money and were not so intended. If that were so, they might be within the letter of the law, though without the spirit of the law.

Mr. Hill undertook to draft some modifications of the resolution, but before he had completed them the morning hour expired, and the resolution went over without action. It took its place on the calendar, where it can only be reached again in the regular order or upon motion supported by a majority vote.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) gave notice that as he was disappointed in getting the floor to-day to address the Senate on the bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion, he would seek the floor to-morrow, and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) gave a similar notice for Friday next.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) made an argument against Mr. Butler's amendment to the National Bank Circulation act, repealing the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation. He said that he was opposed to restoring to State banks the power of issuing, circulating, and furnishing currency. The people of the country were entitled to have a currency, every dollar of which should be equal to every other, and which should be unchanging in value, so far as the wit of man could bring that to pass. That currency should be national. It was the function of the National Government to see that it was provided. It never had been and never would be provided by the States. He desired to relieve the distress of the people by authorizing the additional use of national bank notes which were secure and safely guarded, and every dollar of which would be as good as a gold dollar in the pockets of the people, and by a prompt repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act.

He was also willing to take measures in concert with other commercial countries for restoring silver to its proper and permanent place in the service of mankind.

The notion seemed to prevail in some quarters (he sometimes thought that it had penetrated the Senate chamber and had taken possession of the Finance Committee) that the managers of Eastern banks were a set of harpies, delighting in the misery of the people, reaping a harvest from their distresses, expanding and contracting the currency, seizing business by the throat, and "bulling" and "bearing" the market so as to reap a benefit from the people's sorrow. There was no truth whatever in the notion. Whenever there was an actual or a threatened departure from the path of steady business the first and most emphatic remonstrances came from the banks.

In his own State the stockholders of banks were, as a general rule, persons of moderate fortunes, whose savings had been invested in the stock with the desire, not so much for large profit, as for permanent safety. And the Directors of the New-England banks were, as a general rule, the class of persons whom men select for integrity, wisdom, and prudence in the conduct of such trusts. They were not speculators. They were not rash and daring investors. If men were to be sought in whom an enduring and unfailing confidence might be placed, they might be sought, and would be found among the managers of the banking institutions of New-England with as much certainty as anywhere on the face of the earth.

At the close of Mr. Hoar's remarks the National Bank Circulation bill was laid aside without action.

Pardridge Will Continue to Plunge.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—"The report that I am about to abandon the Board of Trade to re-enter the mercantile field is wrong," said "Ed" Pardridge, the plunger, to-day. The speculator was a trifle put out over the gossip, and said that, while under certain contingencies he might take back his old store on State Street, now leased by Fisk, Joseph & Co., he had no intention whatever of quitting speculation. The negotiations between himself and Fisk, Joseph & Co. were still open, and he had no present means of knowing how they might terminate. If he should conclude to re-engage in mercantile business that fact would not stand in the way of his speculative business. "That is entirely another matter," concluded Mr. Pardridge.

"The only way you can keep 'Ed' away from the Board of Trade," said one of his brokers, "will be to gag him and chain him in the middle of a desert island."

Women Polled the Most Votes.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 23.—The annual election for school officers, in which women as well as men turn out to cast their ballots, was held here yesterday. There were 526 ballots, of which two-thirds were cast by the women.

Louis Haughey was elected Trustee for three years in place of Thomas Regin, John W. Heaslip was chosen Collector, and J. H. Cross Clerk.

REPEAL GAINING IN STRENGTH

THE LIST OF ITS ADVOCATES IN THE SENATE GROWING.

Appearances Indicate that the Majority May be Relatively as Large as in the House, Which Sanguine Members Put at 100—The Good Influence of Mr. Voorhees's Attitude—An Ingenious Little Plan Which is Not Expected to be Successful—Mr. Gorman's Able Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—One by one the list of Senators favorable to the repeal of the silver-purchase clause lengthens and the prospect for its passage becomes more promising. It would not astonish anybody to see the Democrats at last solidly mustered to the support of the Administration. To be sure, there are some members of the Senate who are incapable of suppressing their small personal ambitions, and who are unwilling to assist at the maintenance of a party policy unless it contributes to their personal advancement in some way. Such men are very scarce, however, and it might just as well be admitted that where they are found they are like the proverbial vegetables that are not only small but few in a hill.

The Senate is about as well prepared as the House to vote on the repeal bill, and it is beginning to look as if the majority in the Senate may be relatively almost as large as that in the House, where the majority is estimated by some of the sanguine members as high as 100. The attitude of Senator Voorhees, which at first angered some of the strong free-coinage men, has arrested attention and set other silver advocates to thinking. Silver men who have spoken as strongly as he in favor of free coinage reflect that, after all, it is absurd to attempt to be guided now, in an emergency, by opinions that were held a year ago, or even six months ago, when the circumstances were very different.

Should Mr. Mills now get up in the Senate and call attention to his often-expressed views on silver, and declare that, notwithstanding all that he has said, he is now in favor of the repeal, it would not surprise any one who knows him or his determination to yield the Administration a cordial support. Mr. Mills may do this, and if he does, those who know his independent spirit will hesitate to intimate that he has surrendered his convictions for any mistaken notion of expediency, or because he has got a whiff of the pie counter.

There does not appear to be any reason just now for laying out such a plan as is found in the *Star* to-night. That plan, very ingenious and plausible, imagines that the Senate will go on trying to get a vote on the Repeal bill, but will not succeed. Then the repeal men will allow the House bill to be amended so as to admit free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1, and that thus the bill will get into conference committee, as the House will refuse to accept the amendment. In conference, this plan provides that the Democrats of the Senate, finding the House determined, will reluctantly allow their conferrees to accept the House bill, and will then go to the country with the statement that they fought for free coinage to the last gasp, and then, rather than forbid any relief to the country, consented to let the repeal pass. Until the Senate has taken a vote, or several votes, so as to prove beyond a doubt that the bill can or cannot pass, there will be no rushing into conference on a compromise measure. The Administration expects to pass a repeal bill, and that it will pass straight.

The silver vote in the Senate will not be increased by the addition of the appointed Senators. The disposition of the Lee Mantle case is accepted as likely to be final. Until the States of Montana, Wyoming, and Washington can bring their Legislatures together to vote for Senators, those States will have to be content to remain represented by one Senator each. That will mean a loss of three Senators to the silver men. The silver Republicans no doubt had this in mind to-day when they voted, for they all drilled in to help seat the Montana man.

Senator Voorhees is reaping the reward to-day of having taken a position for the repeal and the right side. He has been overwhelmed with dispatches applauding his speech and his strong stand for the Administration, and he is sharing with Mr. Gorman the praise for contributing in large measure to the success of the Administration programme. No one yields applause to the Maryland Senator more cordially than the Secretary of the Treasury, who knows just exactly what has been in the way and how it has been overcome.

The fight against the Force bill was a joke compared with the contest over the repeal bill in the Senate. In the House victory has been easily organized. In the Senate the prospect for victory has been snatched from what looked like defeat, and this has been accomplished by the exercise of tact which Mr. Gorman seems able to develop most markedly when it is most needed.

GOOD SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE.

No Suggestions of Compromise by the Advocates of Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—There was some very good speaking in the House to-day on the repeal bill. Most of it was for the bill, and there was, as usual, an absence of suggestions on the side of the repeal advocates of compromise, while the strongest of the silver men, Representative Turner of Georgia, one of the best men in the House, it may be said in spite of his silver position, was far from stubborn in spirit. While he was for free-coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1, he at no time declared that he would carry his advocacy of free coinage so far as to refuse to vote for the repeal if he found that the free-coinage amendment should be beaten.

Col. Fellows did not make his speech, which he declined to make yesterday when it appeared that he could get but fifteen minutes. There is reason to believe that he did not really think that any "conspiracy" had been set on foot to cut him out, but that he came to the conclusion that he could speak at a better time than yesterday. So he has to-day arranged that he shall be heard Saturday night, at an extra session to let in the last of the speakers. In this way Col. Fellows will come pretty near to closing the debate, and will be heard after Mr. Cockran, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Wilson, who, as the mover of the bill, will be entitled to have the closing word.

New-York was well represented by all of the speakers from that State. For the first time in many years Westchester County was provided with a spokesman. Mr. Ryan, although a new man, demonstrated his fitness for a place in the House, and his constituents will have the pleasure, to which they have been strangers for years, of finding their man on the floor when business of importance is being attended to, and they will discover by reading his speech that he knows what his people want and knows how to tell of their needs.

Mr. Covert was also heard to advantage, and Mr. Fitch addressed himself to his topic and to the House with more than his usual cleverness, combining argument for the repeal with wit that was not galling and admonition that was suggested by an intimate knowledge of the stringent condition of business in his own city.

Mr. Cummings's speech was like the man, straightforward and vigorous, and to some of the apprehensive members it seemed inadvisable as likely to cause irritation. Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi had made a speech in which he lecturered the Northern Democrats, particularly those from New-York, who favor repeal, for having disregarded the platform and refusing to advocate free silver coinage. Mr. Cummings declared that it was the Southern Democrats who should be lectured. The New-York Democrats had made their protest against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, but they had joined with the Southern Democrats in nominating him, knowing, as the Southern delegates did, what his views on silver were. Having been elected, New-York Democrats were prepared to support him. But the Southern Democrats hesitated. This, he insisted, was worse than objecting to his nomination, for the Southern men who had stood solidly for his nomination were now repudiating his recommendations. If they had desired to oppose him the time for opposition was before the nomination, not after his election.

Two prominent Republicans spoke. Mr. Cannon of Illinois made a speech that was dreary, even for Cannon, whose strong hold was never speechmaking, and in which he turned out to be opposed to the repeal because he is a bimetallist. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts made a strong speech for repeal, and indicated, as Mr. Everett had done before him, that Massachusetts will solidly support the repeal bill.

The Day's Debate Begun.

Mr. C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) was the first speaker this morning upon the silver question. This question, he said, was too serious to justify an appeal to prejudice or to partisan feeling. What party platforms might have said, what parties might have done in the past, mattered not. They had nothing to do with the action of Congress now in the anomalous condition in which the country found itself. Gentlemen should study what was their duty to-day, not what had been the history of the past.

The pending proposition was simply one that the United States should stop the purchase of silver bullion on a falling market. He favored that measure, and quoted from a speech delivered by Senator Stewart at the time of the passage of the Sherman bill predicting that it would bring the country to a paper basis. Had the present Administration, instead of acting in a weak, vacillating manner, sternly and unyieldingly announced its intention to keep every dollar equal in value to every other dollar the apprehension and feeling of danger throughout the country would have been greatly alleviated. He would vote for repeal because it might in some degree relieve the distress. But he did not attribute to the Sherman law the existing condition of affairs. Together with a number of his colleagues, he believed that the underlying cause was the threatening attitude of the Democratic Party toward the protected industries.

He argued against the free coinage of silver. He admitted that a silver dollar could buy as much as a gold dollar, but it was intrinsically worth but 75 cents. It was equal to 100 cents merely because it had the credit of the United States behind it. But coinage must be limited to the credit of the Government. The paper dollar was intrinsically worth about the one-hundredth part of a cent, but the Government stamp made it worth 100 cents. Open our presses to the unlimited printing of paper, and a paper dollar would be worth exactly what the paper was worth. Open our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver and the silver dollar would be worth the silver that was in it.

Mr. Ryan (Dem., N. Y.,) announced his intention to vote against each and every substitute offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) and to cast his vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. It had failed in the purpose which it had been designed to accomplish—to increase the price of silver and to increase the supply of currency. It was impotent for good, and seemed to be productive only of evil. Its repeal would help to restore public confidence in the financial policy of the Government. He would vote also for the repeal because he was opposed to the contraction of the currency. He was not a monometallist, but at this time he was in favor of placing the United States on a single gold basis. By that path alone could foreign nations be brought to recognize silver, and by international agreement to decide upon a basis of currency.

Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.,) while generally commending the good temper in which this debate had been conducted, referred to the slurs cast upon New-York in some of the speeches, and vigorously resented them. The State of New-York and her people needed no apology or defense for her position on this question of free coinage. She had spoken as no other State in the Union had spoken, in favor of the rights of the many as against the demands of the few. It was in behalf of the people of the Republic; it was in behalf of the wage earner, that he asked that the purchasing clause be repealed, and repealed absolutely, without condition. Silver was like a faithful servitor who had served long and well. But, unfortunately, it was like a faithful servitor who had grown unsteady in his habits. For this reason it had been shunned by some of its friends. When a servitor got into this condition, heroic methods were necessary. Silver should be restored, but he feared that the unsteady habits into which it had fallen were so strong that nothing would accomplish this result except the gold cure. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Fitch's Address.

Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.,) followed with the following address:

"This, Mr. Speaker, has been an exhaustive debate. I have no desire to add to the tables of figures which made the *Record* for the last week look like an old arithmetic, or to the passages of poetry which have made it resemble the Fourth Reader. The Old and the New Testament and the works of Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, Goldsmith, Whittier, Pope, Dickens, and Mark Twain have all been quoted, and, as it seems to me, quite as fully as is necessary in the discussion of a financial measure.

"All the text-books in the library of the House have been cited with approval by gentlemen on both sides of the debate and the most opposite views sustained by each of them. It is true that the lines

"'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay,'

which are always read several times with great effect in these debates, have been quoted but twice in this discussion. [Laughter.] But to make up for this accidental omission, my friend, Mr. Simpson of Kansas, who is soon to be the leader of the gentlemen who are too wise and too patriotic to follow Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, and William L. Wilson, embroidered his most instructive essay with quotations from Wendell Phillips and the prophet Nehemiah, from Froude, the English historian, and from the New-York *World*, and from Francis A. Walker, John Locke, Hume, Fichte, John Stuart Mill, Ricardo, J. R. McCulloch, Sir Archibald Alison, Mr. Gladstone, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Harter of Ohio. [Laughter.]

"I regret very much to notice, Mr. Speaker, that most of these persons so honored were Englishmen, and that my friend from Kansas seemed to consider them safe and sufficient authorities on finance. [Laughter.] I trust that the time will soon come when the gentleman from Kansas will cease to look to England for inspiration and, as a true American, to disregard the teachings of the Prime Minister of England and the works of Sir Archibald Alison, and find such support as he needs for his theories from the financial authorities at Topeka and Medicine Lodge. [Laughter.]

"What I do desire to consider are the reasons which are given by Democrats on this floor why the earnest recommendation of the Democratic President, who has just been elected, should not be carried out by the Democratic majority in this House. There seem to be three of these reasons.

"The first of them is the wording of the Democratic platform. It is admitted on all hands that the platform demanded just what the President has recommended, but it is argued, with great seriousness, that as the platform contains some other provisions, these must also be carried into effect, or else it is impossible for us to act at all.

"I am frank to say, Mr. Speaker, that in such an emergency as this—an emergency unforeseen at the time when the platform was made, and for the occurrence of which it did not provide—that the wording of a platform would never frighten me out of giving relief to the hundreds of thousands of people who are unexpectedly drifting toward bankruptcy or are deprived of the chance to labor. As between the demands of a political platform and the united demands of the workingmen and the business people, who are in sore distress and serious danger in my district, if I had to make the choice I should let the platform go. [Applause.]

"Knowing, as most of us do, a little of how party platforms are made and why, I decline altogether to believe that any of them are of inspired origin or that they can lay down for us any line of conduct or rule of legislation to which there can in no case be any exception. [Applause.] A platform, for instance, which declared that we desired to be at peace with all the world would not prevent me from voting, in a sudden foreign war, the money for guns to be aimed at the defenses of Liverpool or for men to hold the forts at Sandy Hook, and I sincerely doubt very much whether any foreign war could injure our industries or cripple our commerce any more than this state of affairs to which the President has earnestly called our attention.

"But, aside from all this, it seems to me that the real platform on which the Democracy carried all of the doubtful States, including the decisive State of New-York, in the last election, was the character and record of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] What did the people who elected him know of his character? They knew that he had, in as marked degree as any man who was ever in public life, the rarest and finest of political virtues. I mean the virtue of political courage and consistency. They knew he would stand or fall by his convictions. He lost the Presidency once because of this trait of character. Because of this trait of character, the people gave back to him, in 1892, the splendid gift which he had lost in 1888 on account of his fidelity to principle. [Applause.]

"What did the people who elected him know of his record on this subject? They knew that from the beginning, in public and private life, whenever he had the opportunity to do so, he had steadfastly pointed out the dangers which have now come upon us, and earnestly advised against the further purchase of silver bullion and its enforced coinage by law." [Applause.]

Mr. Fitch here read from Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Warner and others, and from his messages as President, and from his letter to the mass meeting at Cooper Union. He continued:

"Gentlemen, you may argue about the platform as learnedly and as long as you please; the fact remains that you did not vote in the dark. There is nobody in this country intelligent enough to know anything about politics who does not know that your pretense of having been deceived is absurd. Who does not know that Mr. Cleveland has long predicted the state of affairs which he describes in his message, and that the vast majority of the people who voted for him did so because they knew what his views were, and knew that he would never be afraid to reiterate them and to act on them if the emergency came.

"In connection with your claims that the Democratic Party was committed at the Chicago Convention to free coinage of silver look at the official record of the convention. When Mr. Patterson of Colorado failed to get his resolution for free coinage embodied in the party platform the question was decided. When he offered the same resolution in the convention and it was beaten the decision was affirmed on appeal. You can find in the action of that convention no excuse for your refusal to sustain the President in the measure of relief which he recommends and which the interests of the country so earnestly demand. [Applause.]

"The second argument which gentlemen make use of as a reason why the proper and necessary request of the Democratic President cannot have their support seems to consist generally in a long account of various alleged crimes against silver, perpetrated by Democrats and Republicans alike, and the allegation of a conspiracy in England by which the votes of all the Democrats and Republicans in favor of the Wilson bill are controlled. This is alleged to be a conspiracy in which we are all engaged, which is directed against our own countrymen, the object of which is the financial ruin of a large portion of our own country.

"With the historical part of the discussion it seems to me we have little concern. What Mr. Sherman ought or ought not to have done twenty years ago, or what the Democratic or the Republican Party did or omitted to do ten years ago, is not the question. The question is, what shall we do now and here. [Applause.]

"The conspiracy argument has two defects. In the first place, it is not believable; in the next place, it is not original. We on the Democratic side in the manufacturing States have heard it all before a great many times. [Laughter.] Whenever we prosed to change a line in the tariff bill in the interest of our people as it seemed to us, we were promptly charged by some of our friends, the Republicans, with being in a conspiracy in the interest of England against the country in which we lived and the business interests with which we were identified.

"I do not know whether this old scarecrow has been used much in the States of Missouri or Nebraska, but we in New-York have seen it very often, and it ceases to have any terrors for us. Our people know, for instance, that England has about as many adherents in Harlem as has China. Besides this, I desire to say to my friends who urged the conspiracy issue that they do not do it half as well or half as strongly as it can be done.

"If you can enlist our friend Porter, late of the Census, now of the New-York *Press*, and two or three other editorial writers of the Republican Party, you will be able to improve vastly on the 'British gold' arguments which we have had in this debate. [Laughter.] There is a fullness of detail, a particularity of statement, and a deep enthusiasm in their allegations against us which you have not yet reached. [Laughter.] They have had experience in three Presidential and six Congressional campaigns. It is true that they have not had much success with this argument, but that is perhaps no reason why you should not unite with them in trying it on us once more.

"Of course, if you have the imagination necessary to believe in it, argument on the question will be useless. Anybody who will believe, for instance, that all the Democrats and all the Republicans in Congress from the State of New-York could be induced to vote together against what they thought to be the true interests of the whole of their country would believe anything that even Mr. Thomas Watson, late of the House of Representatives, might charge against us. 'Gegen Eummheit kämpfen Götter Selbst vergebens.' [Applause.]

"The third argument which is given as a reason why repeal cannot be voted seems to be that it will be unpopular in the districts which gentlemen represent, and that a vote for it will result in the defeat for re-election of some of those from the South and West who, but for this, would be willing to sustain the President.

"This is an argument which everybody can understand and appreciate. There is, of course, nothing so valuable as a seat in Congress, and there is no instinct higher than that of self-preservation. [Laughter.] There are, however, several things to be said even about this argument. In the first place, it is sometimes the unexpected that happens. We all remember distinctly with what certainty my distinguished friend, Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, predicted the defeat of his colleague, Judge Patterson of that State, when the latter manfully voted against free coinage in the last Congress because he thought that the right course. Somehow it happened that the prophet was mistaken, and he is practicing law with great success, I hope, in Tennessee, while Judge Patterson, after a triumphant re-election, is here with us. [Applause.]

"In the next place the success of this argument depends something on how this strange and eventful situation may operate to affect the people in your own district. It is easy and it may be popular sometimes to denounce New-York, but the list of the securities in which our money is invested is substantially a list of all your cities and towns. You cannot injure the great business interests of this country without injuring yourselves, any more than these interests can help themselves without helping you.

"The misery and disaster which this legislation which you refuse to repeal is causing in our homes and workshops will inevitably reach to your farms and plantations. When that time comes you may find that the phantom popularity which you have sought has, after all, evaded you.

"Why not join with us in sustaining our own President?" [Long applause.]

The Other Speeches.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) spoke in favor of the repeal bill, but he did not hold the Sherman law responsible for the present business depression. That was due primarily to the declared hostility of the party now in power to the great economic system under which the country had marched to unexampled prosperity. But the Sherman act should be repealed. It mattered not by whom silver had been demonetized, whether it had been done secretly or openly. To-day "it is not a condition, but a theory that confronts us." The question was: "Could the United States, singly and alone, remonetize silver under existing conditions?" He thought not.

But if the Sherman act was bad in principle and in operation, the Bland-Allison act was worse, and should not be re-enacted in its place. The men who by their arguments sought to arraign the poor man against the wealthy man were nothing more nor less than Anarchists. By the free coinage of silver, debtors would be able to scale their debts from 40 to 50 per cent., and would defraud their creditors to that extent. But this result could be accomplished only to the eternal disgrace of the American name. [Applause.]

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.,) was satisfied that the prosperity of the country and the welfare of all the people depended upon the decision of Congress upon this financial question. He did not believe that any finite man could measure the consequences of this legislation. On its determination rested the settlement of the financial problem for the next twenty-five years. He would discuss this question from the standpoint of his own earnest and honest convictions, and not only from the standpoint of his individual conscience and duty, but from the standpoint of his duty to that great political party to which he had during his entire life been devoted.

If he was not on the Democratic platform to-day, he wanted to get upon it, but he did not think he had ever been off it in his life. There was a difference as to the interpretation to be placed upon the Chicago platform. He did not believe that it was susceptible of more than one interpretation. He did not believe that it was Janus-faced. His idea was that there should be a caucus of the members of the Senate and the House who were Democrats, [and he placed an emphasis on the word "Democrats,"] and let that caucus determine what interpretation should be placed upon the platform, and let every Democrat pledge his "life, fortune, and his sacred honor" to abide by its action. [Applause.] For one, he was willing to take that pledge here and now. [Applause.] He had no pride of opinion that he would not yield to the opinion of a majority of his peers. [Applause.]

No man had a more supreme contempt for the Sherman law than he had, from the first word to the last word. He had denounced it; he had voted against it; but, in connection with the repeal, there should be some attempt to relieve the people and to move the great crops of the country, which were now lying in storehouses because there was no money to move them. It was said that what the people needed was confidence. It would be the most Herculean task ever attempted by a legislative body, from the time of Adam down to the present time, to restore confidence among New-York bankers. They knew each other too well. [Applause and laughter.]

He criticised the action of the New-York banks and declared that every one of them had openly and outrageously violated the law for the past thirty days. The remedy was to coin the silver bullion of the Treasury. He then spoke in most eulogistic terms of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and quoted a newspaper report of one of their meetings, when one of the engineers was called upon to offer prayer. His prayer was an eloquent one. He said that the locomotive was on the track, the fires were lighted, the boiler was full, the men were in their places, the track was clear. "But, O Lord! give us more sand to help us to go up an incline or come down a hill in safety." "And, O Lord!" continued Mr. Hatch, "what the Democratic Party wants is more sand." [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) recognized the fact that the people of the country demanded action and not talk, and he had not intended to trespass upon the indulgence of the House until he heard the arraignment of the New-York Democracy by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Stockdale.) The New-York Democracy needed no vindication at his hands, but the Southern Democracy needed vindication before the people when it arraigned the New-York Democracy. He represented a district in which there were very few banks—fewer, perhaps, than in any other Congressional district of the United States.

He represented the teeming and toiling millions of New-York. He represented a district where there were more than 6,000 workers living in one block. He represented a district where to-day the black flag—but not the red flag—had been raised, bearing the inscription, "Bread." He represented that cry of "Bread, work." The only work these toilers could get was from the manufacturers in New-York City, and the manufacturers told them that they could not get work until the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed.

No man, friend or foe, had ever accused Grover Cleveland of going back upon or abating one jot or tittle from his convictions. At the Chicago Convention Missouri had voted solidly for him; Mississippi had done the same. The time to enter a protest against him was then, not now. [Applause.] The time for gentlemen from Missouri to say that they would desert the standard of Democracy was then, not now. [Applause.] The New-York Democracy had bowed to the will of the convention. New-York had accepted the platform. The New-York Democracy had gone to the front of the line of battle. It had pierced the centre of the enemy while the West and South were attacking the wings. The New-York Democracy to-day stood by its pledges. It had accepted the platform.

At this time Mr. Cummings's time expired and Mr. Fitch asked that it be extended for one minute. Mr. Kyle (Dem., Miss.,) objected, which objection drew forth the remark from Mr. Cummings that a Mississippian had attacked New-York and a Mississippian prevented a reply. But Mr. Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) who was next entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Cummings, who, continuing, said that New-York, in accepting the nominee, had accepted the platform, and New-York and the nominee stood by the platform to-day. Gentlemen from the South were responsible for the President of the United States, and they ought to have the manliness to stand by him. The trouble was that there was a great surplus of statesmen and a great dearth of politicians. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, but he would also vote for the free coinage of silver at the highest ratio proposed. But he did not believe that either the repeal of the purchasing clause or the free coinage of silver would restore confidence. It was also necessary for the people and for the bankers of New-York to show a great deal of patriotism. He believed that the genius of the country would be equal to every emergency.

Mr. Coffeen (Dem., Wyoming,) said that the present conflict was between the people on the one side and the plutocracy on the other. He spoke in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Taylor (Rep., Tenn.,) announced himself in favor of free coinage. The safest position for Republicans to occupy in this emergency was to stand by the Republican platform. The Wilson bill meant the demonetization of silver, and for that he would never vote. It meant the establishment of a single gold standard, and for that he would never vote.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) spoke against the repeal of the Sherman law. The country was in a bad condition, but he did not think that the case had been properly diagnosed. Under the Sherman act and under the Bland act there had gone into the currency $300,000,000 as good as gold, redeemable in gold, and circulating side by side with gold. He wanted both metals, and he wanted both to be kept on a parity. He would let the purchasing clause of the Sherman law stand until the Democratic side of the House would meet the Republican side and would enact a measure that would utilize all the silver in the Treasury at its commercial value. He believed that this could be done. His judgment was against the Wilson bill, and he would vote against it. Silver had been, was now, and always would be, one of the metals of the world. [Applause.]

To what feast were the Republicans invited? To a feast where it was proposed to strike down an act which had been beneficial in its operations. The Republicans had received full notice that this would be followed, fast and furious, by the striking down of the last vestige of protection and the placing in lieu thereof a law that would yield revenue only, but no protection to any American citizen. This was the feast to which Republicans were invited by their Democratic friends. For one, he would go hungry this evening. [Laughter.]

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) addressed the House in favor of the Wilson bill and in advocacy of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause. His friend from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) had just asked to what feast "we, as Republicans," were invited. Let him say to the gentleman that the Republicans had been complaining for many years, and were now complaining, that the feast the Democratic Party provided was not a feast fit for their attendance; but if it had provided a feast fit for their attendance he was willing to go, and to go willingly, and he proposed to go; and the Democratic Party certainly had done so in its proposition to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. [Applause.] The great complaint which was made against our monetary system was the lack of currency. In his opinion it was impossible to have enough currency unless the currency was flexible.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) spoke in opposition to the unconditional repeal to the Sherman law and protested against hasty action.

Mr. Bell (Dem., Texas,) spoke in favor of bimetallism and in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) while advocating the Wilson bill, attributed the present depression to the fear of Democratic tinkering with the tariff.

At the evening session Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.,) said that he would vote for the Wilson bill as an alternative, although he greatly preferred the Bland substitute.

Mr. Dunn (Dem., N. J.,) advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn.,) advocated repeal. The Sherman law was shutting the door in the face of every industry. It left the great borrowing West and the great borrowing South at the mercy of the Shylocks of Wall Street.

Mr. Ikirt (Dem., Ohio,) held that criticism of President Cleveland, based on the assumption that he was opposed to the use of silver as money on a proper ratio was premature at this time, for nowhere had the President so declared—either in his letter or in his message to Congress. He had left it to Congress to find a proper ratio for silver and gold, meanwhile only voicing the popular demand that the Sherman law should be at once repealed. He (Mr. Ikirt) did not believe that silver would sensibly increase in value on a 16 to 1 ratio, and the change in ratio should be carefully considered, and, in his judgment, a ratio of 18½ to 19 to 1 would be proper.

Mr. McDearmon (Dem., Tenn.,) paid a high tribute to the patriotism and integrity of the President, but regretted that in this instance he was unable to follow his lead, and should be obliged to vote against the Wilson bill. The refusal of the opposition to accept any amendment showed that they were aiming at monometallism. The bullion in the Treasury should be coined, the seignorage covered into the Treasury, and the currency thus increased by $40,000,000. Then the Sherman act would not appear so black as it was painted.

Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.,) did not know that all knowledge of monetary science was confined to the Shylocks and Capt. Kids, and that the agriculturists of the West were ignorant. Even should the country come to a silver basis he would not regard that as an irretrievable misfortune. Prices would no longer fall, and we should command the trade of Mexico and Central and South America to the exclusion of European nations. Had the Sherman law been administered by its friends—although not a proper money measure—it would have aided powerfully in the demonetization of silver. Kansas was a unit for free coinage at 16 to 1.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) expounded at length the circumstances attending the demonetization of silver in 1873, which he undertook to show was done in the interest of the classes who received fixed incomes. The total amount of gold in the world, if divided fairly, would give the United States about 6 cents per capita. Yet people said that silver would drive gold out of the country. The Western people did not want the money of the East. They did want the mints opened so that they could receive silver, so that the West and South could deal with Mexico and exchange their wheat and cotton for money to pay their debts. The Eastern manufacturers were killing their best customers in shutting down the silver mines of the West.

The House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. GORMAN PREDICTS REPEAL.

Talks Freely to a Committee of Baltimore Business Men.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Baltimore bankers and business men have been restive under the apparent listlessness of Maryland's Senators touching the silver issue, and Baltimore newspapers have been urging that Senator Gorman ought to show his leadership by more actively working for the repeal of the Sherman law. An outcome of this restiveness was a visit to Washington of a committee of six of the most prominent business men of the city, containing three regular Democrats, one independent, and one Republican. The gentlemen composing the committee were Robinson W. Cator, Lloyd L. Jackson, Daniel Miller, David L. Bartlett, Eugene Levering, and Frank Frick.

They went to stiffen the backbones of the Maryland Congressmen, but mainly to find out what Senator Gorman intended to do.

The committee announces to-day that its interview with Mr. Gorman was a complete and gratifying success.

It quotes Mr. Gorman as believing that the repeal bill will pass the House on Monday with a comfortable majority of more than 25, and that the effect of its passage in the lower house will be such as to insure its success in the Senate by a small majority.

Mr. Gorman indirectly repudiated the assertion that he was the Administration's mouthpiece in the Senate. In the opinion of the committeemen, however, he is in entire accord with President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. The Senator likewise indicated that the conduct of the fight lay not so much with the steering committee as with the regular Senate Committee on Finance.

He stated that the various committees of the Senate were jealous of their prerogatives and that the organization of the steering committee was not so much to direct the actual fight as to preserve a proper decorum along the lines and to prevent, if possible, fiery speeches and tactics, the effects of which would be injurious to the country at large. Mr. Cator, in speaking of the committee's visit, said:

"I feel sure from what I have learned that the repeal bill will pass the House on Monday with a good majority, and will go to the Senate with an excellent chance of success there."

ALMOST A UNIT FOR REPEAL.

Little Doubt as to the Action of the Business Organizations' Convention.

The replies to the circular of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, asking for views of commercial bodies on the need of the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and proposing a convention of business organizations in Washington to consider financial legislation, have been such, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES has told, to cause the board to call the convention for Sept. 12. The general demand for the repeal was clearly shown in the fact that the Denver Chamber of Commerce was the only body opposing it.

The action taken by most of the organizations on the long list has been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but the Board of Trade's record is interesting as proving again that even in States whose Representatives in Congress are regarded as silver men or as undecided in their views, the sentiment of the business community is overwhelmingly for repeal.

Organizations in Helena, Ark., Hastings, Neb., St. Louis, and other Missouri cities send in resolutions demanding a speedy repeal and urging their Representatives to do their utmost to secure it. The sentiment in the Eastern and Middle States has not been questioned, but the returns from the South and West indicate that the commercial community in these sections is just as fully convinced of the evils of the present law.

Among the bodies heard from are organizations in Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.; Richmond, Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg, and Norfolk, Va.; Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.; Columbia and Charleston, S. C.; Savannah and Columbus, Ga.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Hopkinsville and Louisville, Ky.

Nearly every city in the North has been heard from. Even from the silver States has come but one objection to the repeal, and that, as has been said, is from Colorado, in the very heart of the silver region.

The Washington Board of Trade has offered to the convention the use of Willard's Hall and its own rooms. The meeting is expected to be one of the most widely representative ever held in this country.

REPEAL IT AND GO HOME.

Boston Merchants Think Congress Was Convened to Do Something Besides Talk.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Board of Trade to-day the following was adopted:

Whereas, The extra session of Congress was called by the President of the United States in response to a demand that prompt action should be taken relative to a repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and

Whereas, The seriously depressed financial and industrial condition is believed to be largely due to the lack of wise and timely legislation, and it is difficult to find justification for the delay of Congress in taking action upon a matter which is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of this great Nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby petition Congress to immediately and unconditionally repeal the silver-purchasing clause in the so-called Sherman law.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the members of the United States Senate and to the Massachusetts members of the United States House of Representatives.

Secretary Lamont Confident of Repeal.

Col. Daniel Lamont, Secretary of War, reached New-York last night from Washington at 9:05 o'clock on the Congressional limited. Col. Lamont will leave this city to-day for Buzzard's Bay to visit President Cleveland. He expects to visit his family at Sorrento, Me., but will return to Washington next Monday or Tuesday. Col. Lamont said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it was his confident expectation that a bill unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would pass both houses of Congress.

Repeal Sure, Says Senator Morrill.

Senator Morrill of Vermont was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"Do you think the Sherman silver law will be repealed?" he was asked.

"I am sure it will be repealed," he answered, "but it will take time. The fight is a hard one."

LEE MANTLE'S CLAIMS.

The Senate Votes that the Montana Man Was Not Properly Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Lee Mantle of Montana has been adjudged by the Senate to be not entitled to a seat in that body. The vote which decided this important case was taken at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon. It stood 35 to 30 against seating Mr. Mantle. As Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) voted with the majority simply to secure the parliamentary right to move to reconsider the vote the majority against the Montana man is really 4.

Mr. Manderson's motion to reconsider was not acted upon to-day, and it will be renewed to-morrow. It is not thought, however, that the result will be materially changed. As this was a test case the appointees of the Governors of Wyoming and Washington, Messrs. New and Allen, will probably make no further effort to secure seats in the Senate.

Party lines were not adhered to in the vote. Twenty-three Democrats, ten Republicans, (including Mr. Manderson,) and two Populists made up the majority vote. Twelve Democrats, seventeen Republicans, and one Populist (Stewart) voted in favor of admitting the Montana appointee.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Coke, (Dem., Tex.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Dixon, (Rep., R. I.,) Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Stockbridge, (Rep., Mich.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Washburn, (Rep., Minn.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) White, (Dem., La.)—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Carey, (Rep., Wyoming,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Rep., Nev.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Dem., N. C.,) Schoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Turpie, (Dem., Idaho,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—30.

In the vote on the Mantle case, the spectacle was afforded of the two New-York Senators taking opposite sides. Mr. Hill voted in favor of seating the Montana man, and Mr. Murphy made one of the majority against such action.

In view of Mr. Hill's performance to-day in seeking to embarrass the New-York City banks, it is likely that he and Mr. Murphy will again be opposed to each other in case the Peffer resolution is brought to a vote in the Senate. Mr. Murphy is against any action looking to the further unsettlement of public confidence.

There is considerable speculation to-night regarding the probable outcome of the Senate's action in refusing to seat the appointee of the Governor of Montana. There is no difference of opinion regarding the effect of this decision upon the other two cases of appointed Senators. The question has been raised whether the Governors of the three States affected will not be at liberty to reappoint any of the men whose cases were disposed of to-day. Several Senators with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked on this subject said unhesitatingly that to-day's decision, which they expect to be ratified by the Senate to-morrow, disposes for the present at least of the question of the rights of Governors to appoint men to the Senate at the beginning of terms.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon said he considered this question disposed of for good and all.

Senator Carey of Wyoming was asked whether the Governor of his State would be apt to call an extra session of the Legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Warren. He replied that there was a wide difference of opinion in Wyoming on this point. There would be a hue and cry if the Legislature should be reconvened and much dissatisfaction if the Governor should permit the matter to rest. The men who would like to come to the Senate would undoubtedly do their utmost to induce Gov. Osborne to call the Legislature together. The expense would be heavy, and in the present unsettled condition of financial affairs Mr. Carey was inclined to think that the Governor would not readily respond to the demands of the politicians.

Senator Squire of Washington said that he had lately received information from home that the Legislature would not be convened in extra session should the Mantle case be decided adversely. He would not speak positively on the subject, however.

Representative Wilson of Washington thought there was a strong likelihood of an extra session being held in his State.

Salary Payments May Be Delayed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 23.—The financial stringency has found the State Secretary of Minnesota with more money on deposit in the banks of the State than at any previous date in its history, yet the State is unable to pay promptly salaries due to Supreme Court Judges and other officers of the Commonwealth. The trouble arises from the fact that something like $500,000 is tied up in the eleven banks which have suspended in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Several of these banks have reopened and others will resume in the next two weeks, but all are making agreements with depositors, including the State, that no deposits shall be checked against until the expiration of six months.

Bullets Scared the Burglars.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 23.—Two burglars attempted to enter the butcher's shop of Thomas McGrath on Vernon Avenue, near Webster Avenue, at 4 o'clock this morning by the rear windows. Mrs. McGrath heard them and called her husband, who went down to the shop and fired two shots at the thieves as they were entering a rear window. He did not hit them, but they left the locality without loss of time, and have not yet been caught by the police.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

Policies are not planned to make money out of forfeitures and lapses, but for the absolute and certain protection of the family.

All of its policies pay YEARLY CASH DIVIDENDS to the insured. If dividends have been left to accumulate, they can be drawn any year to pay premiums, or in cash, at the option of the insured.

Average dividend paid in 1893,
26.47 per cent.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1893.........$60,761,549.89
Surplus by company's standard......................... 6,426,929.88
By N. Y. State Standard.... 7,128,176.13

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent,
1 Wall Street, New-York.

IT'S RATHER TOO MUCH FOR YOU—the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take, and too much disturbance for your poor system. The smallest, easiest to take, and best are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They leave out all the disturbance, but yet do you more good. Their help *lasts*. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

If you're suffering from Catarrh, the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy ask you to try their medicine. Then, if you can't be cured, they'll pay you $500 in cash.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS DESTROY roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, fleas, lice, cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; sixty years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; kills in single night. Stores refusing order, direct 40 Clinton Place.

ODD FELLOWS' ORDER GROWING.

Nearly 50,000 Members Gained in a Year—Officers of the New-York Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the State of New-York resumed its session yesterday morning at the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. The meeting was called to order by Grand Master Charles H. Morgan, and among the officers present were Grand Secretary James Terwilliger, Grand Warden Sidney L. Rowland, Grand Treasurer Charles A. Wehr, Grand Marshal Samuel Peson, Grand Conductor F. H. Roth, Grand Chaplain LeRoy C. Hayes, and Grand Herald James Beaney.

The session was opened with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, after which the Grand Master announced the appointment of Mortimer C. Lee and H. C. Stearn as members of the Committee on the State of the Order, in place of A. O. Bunnell and George Pople.

Past Grand Master George J. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on Necrology, presented a report in which touching allusions were made to the virtues of departed members of the order.

Representative J. P. Sanders of Yonkers Lodge, No. 232, who was appointed at the last session of the Grand Lodge to review any conflicts of law in the decisions of the Grand Master, reported that he had examined the digest from 1866 to 1893, and pointed out many decisions which conflicted with the laws of the order, especially during the year 1891.

The Committee on Legislation then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter our Grand Masters be requested not to place in their reports decisions made by them on questions of law which have been previously decided by this Grand Lodge, unless there may be doubts as to their correctness and a change is absolutely necessary, in their opinion.

The following Special Committee on Finance was appointed to audit the accounts of the Grand Lodge: George W. Chapman, 313; Jacob Stern, 91; Alfred A. Guthrie, 7; Dr. August Fresh, 387; A. D. Dunbar, 75; D. C. Curtis, 419; W. J. Miner, 15; H. Schasht, 20; H. W. Olmstead, 598.

The Committee on Election of Grand Officers reported the following as duly elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master—Edward L. Gaul; Deputy Grand Master—Sidney L. Rowland; Grand Warden—Alfred A. Guthrie; Grand Secretary—James Terwilliger; Grand Treasurer—Charles A. Wehr; Grand Representatives—George W. Chapman and George W. Dilks.

The Committee on Correspondence printed a report showing that the number of lodges in existence Dec. 31, 1891, was 9,524, with a membership of 698,533. This embraces all the lodges of the order in every country. Of the forty-nine jurisdictions which reported Dec. 31, 1892, there were 9,653 subordinate lodges, having 731,465 members, being an increase during the year of 419 lodges and 49,175 members. The amount of money expended for the relief of members during the year 1892 by these lodges was $2,920,325. The receipts during the year amounted to $10,408,946. Pennsylvania stands at the head of the list with 1,063 lodges, having a membership of 106,113. New-York comes next, and Ohio takes the third place.

The public meeting in the hall last evening was largely attended by the friends of the delegates in this city. Addresses were delivered on the importance of founding Odd Fellows' homes for aged members of the order by Deputy Grand Sire John W. Stebbins of Rochester, W. R. Spooner, Past Grand Master, New-York, and E. J. Rouch, President of the Long Island Odd Fellows' Home.

The convention will resume its session at 9 o'clock this morning.

BATTLING THE FEVER SCOURGE.

Another Case Reported in Brunswick, Ga.—People Fleeing the City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—The following comes from Brunswick at 11:30 P. M.: "Dr. Hutton reports Harris, the fever patient, rapidly sinking. He can live only a few hours. Outlook gloomy. Mayor Lamb issuing passes to all who wish to leave city."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a telegram from Surgeon Hatton at Brunswick, Ga., stating that a third case of yellow fever had developed there.

At the request of the State Health Officer of lorida the Marine Hospital service has stationed its inspectors at Way Cross and Jessup, Ga., to prevent passengers and baggage from entering Florida unless they have a certificate of immunity signed by the proper Marine Hospital officer at Brunswick.

Advices received from Dr. Porter at Tampa state that there are no new developments of yellow fever in that vicinity.

Dr. Wyman has established a bureau of information in the Marine Hospital here to furnish any information desired regarding yellow fever to all health officers in Florida.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—The local Board of Health has ordered that all vessels hailing from points south of the capes of the Delaware be required to show clean bills of health. This action was brought about by the yellow fever at Brunswick, Ga., from which port a number vessels in the lumber trade run regularly to New-Haven.

Mr. Hosbach Was Duped.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—A man who appeared to be in a hurry went into Martin Hosbach's shoe store on Grove Street this morning and bought a pair of shoes. He asked Mr. Hosbach to give him a check for $75 as he wanted to mail the money to his family.

Mr. Hosbach complied, but an hour later the man came back and said he had decided to send the money by express. Mr. Hosbach handed him the money and tore up the check. Shortly after 10 o'clock a check for $75 purporting to be signed by Martin Hosbach was cashed at the Third National Bank by a man who answers the description given by Mr. Hosbach of the man to whom he gave the check.

The check was written by three persons, however, the signature, filling in, and indorsement all being in different hands. Teller Gustave Lembeck passed the check, after cashing it, to Cashier Ross, who said it was forgery, but the man who presented it had effected his escape.

Investigating the Gilberton Riot.

GILBERTON, Penn., Aug. 23.—Coroner Marshall and District Attorney Ryan are investigating the Gilberton riot, and much testimony is being taken. Amour, the special officer in charge of the armed force of employes who was shot during the disturbance, still lives, the statement that he died yesterday having been wrong. Warrants have been issued for the Councilmen and borough officials of Gilberton charging them with riot.

Briggs, the railway employe who started the shooting, and Weebil, his companion, who assisted him, are the only persons in jail. Capt. Wagner of the Girardville military company says that some of his men were in the habit of keeping their rifles at home. Briggs says Amour told them to take the guns along and ordered them to load just before they reached Gilberton.

Deserted a Starving Orphan.

Lillie Kelly, eight years old, was left at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue, on Sunday night, and, as the child was in a starving condition, the sister kept her.

Yesterday the girl was taken to the Yorkville Court, for the sisters want to have her legally committed to the asylum. She was committed to the care of the Gerry Society until her story could be investigated.

The child says her parents are dead and that she has been living for a long time with Mrs. Mary Reed of 512 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Reed, she says, made her do all the work about the house and gave her only tea and bread in limited quantities. The girl looks like a living skeleton.

LARNED DEFEATS CHACE

CLEVER SIDE PLAY BY THE NEW-YORK TENNIS EXPERT.

A Big Crowd Watches the Contest in the All-Comers' Tournament at Newport—The Providence Boy Was Not in His Best Form—Easy Victories for Both Hobart and Hovey, the Former Outplaying Parker, the Columbia Intercollegiate Champion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The fact that Malcolm Chace of Brown University and W. A. Larned, the intercollegiate champion, were to meet was enough to insure a good attendance this morning for the second day of the great all-comers' tournament. Last week Chace had beaten Larned at Narragansett in a hard-fought five-set match, which made the Providence man a slight favorite for the match this morning.

When the two opponents appeared shortly after 11 o'clock the grand stand was crowded, and chairs about the court were selling at a premium. Chace failed to show up in winning form for the first few strokes, Larned taking the opening game in 4 straight points. The second game went also to Larned, Chace playing rather carelessly, due largely to nervousness. But the

W. A. Larned.

Brown man soon struck his gait and began to drive and smash with his old-time brilliancy. He took six straight games and the set.

Few of the games were close. A wrong decision almost gave a game to Larned, but Chace finally took it after vantage had been called a number of times. With the score 40 to 15 in his favor, Chace drove the ball toward the back line. It struck fully six inches inside, but the umpire was apparently asleep, for he called the ball out. Luckily, Chace took the game, so that the decision had no effect on the result. On the second set, Larned forced the play, trying the net game. He got in some good smashes, but Chace never weakened. It was nip and tuck, each point lasting several minutes. With two games all, Chace grew a trifle wild, and Larned took the fifth game and the lead. The Cornell man was clearly improving, and soon added two more games to his credit, making the score 5 to 2.

A change of court seemed to change the luck, for Chace took the next games without giving Larned a point. Larned got the set, however, and the two retired for the usual rest with sets tied. The rest seemed to do Larned good, for he started in well on the third set and soon had the score 4—2, with Chase at the short end. Chace was wild, driving ball after ball wide of the chalked lines. He rallied for a game, but Larned's clever side-line playing soon ran the set out at 6—3. Chace failing to get a point on the last game. Chace realized that if he wished to repeat his performance of last week it was time to brace up. He made a strong bid for the tying set, but Larned's back-hand drives carried the day. The score of the set was 6—4.

Meanwhile, on adjoining courts Clarence Hobart was playing W. G. Parker, the Columbia interscholastic champion. The latter is a strong player, being the Kings County Inter-club champion, as well as representing the talent in the Manhattan Association of New-York City. He was outclassed by Hobart, however, though it was no walkover, Parker showing up well in the second set. The score was 6—4, 8—6, 6—1.

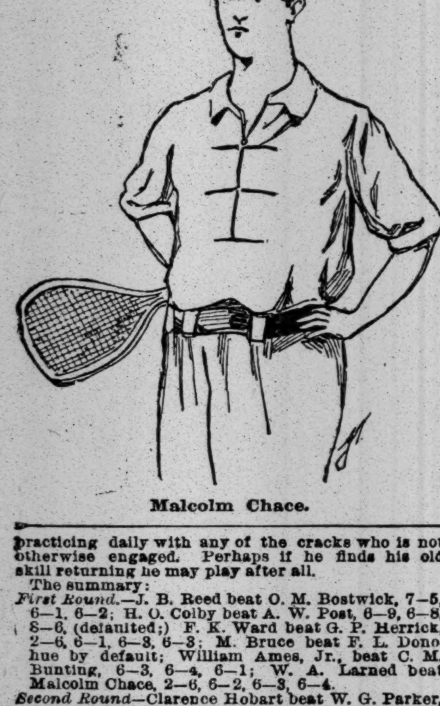
F. H. Hovey, another strong favorite, defeated A. E. Foote, the Yale champion, three sets to one, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Hovey appeared a trifle tired, but had enough in him to beat the Yale man. The withdrawal of Knapp has given Hovey an easy road until well along in the week.

The consolation matches will be started to-morrow afternoon. All those actually defeated in their first match are entitled to compete for the prize. The strongest players eligible are Q. A. Shaw, Jr., S. R. McCormick, H. F. McCormick, J. C. Davidson, J. S. Clark, and John Howland. There are seventeen players undefeated.

To pose as a prophet is at best a hazardous affair, but a rough guess for the semi-finals would put Wrenn and Stevens as the two men for the final half and Hovey and Hobart for the second half, unless Larned repeats his Southampton victory. Wrenn ought to beat Stevens, but who will win the second half is another question. If Hobart beats Larned he will probably beat Hovey also, otherwise Larned seems to have the best chance.

To-morrow some of the cracks meet, and young Budlong will make it interesting for Hobart.

Champion O. S. Campbell says he has no intention of playing, but reserves the right to defend his title should he decide at the last moment to do so. He is



Malcolm Chace.

practicing daily with any of the cracks who is not otherwise engaged. Perhaps if he finds his old skill returning he may play after all.

The summary:

First Round.—J. B. Reed beat O. M. Bostwick, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2; H. O. Colby beat A. W. Post, 6—9, 6—8, 8—6, (defaulted;) F. K. Ward beat G. P. Herrick, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; M. Bruce beat F. L. Donohue by default; William Ames, Jr., beat C. M. Bunting, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1; W. A. Larned beat Malcolm Chace, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round.—Clarence Hobart beat W. G. Parker, 6—4, 8—6, 6—1; C. R. Budlong beat A. P. Simmonds, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; F. H. Hovey beat A. E. Foote, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; V. G. Hall beat E. Hewitt, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2; M. Wright beat Gordon Willis, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; R. D. Wrenn beat S. D. Reed, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4; R. Stevens beat J. S. Morris, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0; F. Whithall beat W. W. Reese, 5—7, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4; F. Ward beat M. Bruce, 6—0, 6—4, 7—5; W. A. Larned beat William Ames, Jr., 12—10, 6—1, 6—1; E. L. Hall beat C. E. Sands, 10—8, 3—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4; J. E Colby beat J. B. Reed.

From the Tennis Courts.

W. Gordon Parker of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, who is the interclub champion of Brooklyn as well as the Columbia interscholastic champion, has been spending the Summer at Short Hills, N. J. He left there, however, a few days ago for Newport, where he has entered the great struggle, and, while he has gone more for the pleasure of competing in the star event of the year than from any championship hopes, he will meet many worse players than himself and will undoubtedly get beyond the preliminary round. This Summer he performed the unusual feat of playing in two tournaments at the same time and winning first place in both. As a member of the Knickerbocker Club, he competed in the latter's tournament, carrying off first place from E. P. Fischer. He also appeared at Bay Ridge in the Crescent Club meeting during the same week, turning up in Harlem on one day and at Bay Ridge the next.

—The Clover Hill Tennis Club will hold its regular Fall tournament early in September on the club courts, Macon Street, between Reid and Stuyvesant Avenues, Brooklyn. The events will be men's singles and doubles, both of which will be scratch. Just now the club champion is William Schafer, Jr., although he is hard pressed by Archibald Miller. Schafer has a good serve and seldom makes even a first fault. He is essentially a net player, and smashes with judgment and to good effect. He is particularly strong at cross-court drives, his placing down the side lines, however, not being very accurate. In the back of the court he is not quite so skillful, although he has good command of the ball and an effective lob. One of his little peculiarities in play is the manner in which he uses the "chop" stroke in returning a service.

—R. Percy Knapp, the old Yale champion, has played very little this season, and it is now announced that he will default in the Newport tournament on account of illness in his family. It is to be seriously regretted that he has thus dropped out, as he appeared to be in good form and would undoubtedly have proved a dangerous opponent to the leaders of the all comers. His famous rally at Saratoga last year for the New-York State championship, when he took three sets in succession in the very face of defeat, proves that he is a player who can make surprising spurts, and his Newport chances, should one of these come on, were of the best.

—The annual tennis tournament for the championship of the Pacific coast was recently decided on the courts of the Hotel San Rafael, San Rafael, Cal., but the absence of some of the crack players, notably Hubbard, Tobin, and Yates, and the defaulting of the former champion, Taylor, detracted considerably from the interest of the meeting. First place was taken by Thomas Driscoll, who defeated F. A. Allen in the final round in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. Driscoll's match with Samuel Hardy in the semi-final round was one of the best of the meeting.

—At a recent meeting of the Central Park Association it was decided to hold the annual championship meeting on the lower courts of Central Park on Sept. 16 and following days. The events will be men's singles and men's doubles. E. P. Fischer of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club is the present champion in singles, and Fischer and Brauns hold a like honor in the doubles.

—A. Kent of the Berkeley School is one of the best players among the schoolboys of this city. His style is his own and well calculated to queer any one not accustomed to it. His method of resisting his racket the moment it touches the ball induces in it a stop bound, which is confusing, even to an experienced player.

—Miss Hillyard seems to be the one lady player of England who ranks close to Miss Dod, the champion. At the Northern championship meeting this year Miss Hillyard took a set. Her swift and well-placed drives were very effective, and Miss Dod was forced to lob continually in order to win.

—Mr. L. J. Grant of the New-York Club is making a visit at his old home in Ireland. He is almost the only American tennis player of note who has crossed the water this season. Mr. Grant expects to attend some of the English tennis meetings this coming month.

—Five players from Brooklyn have entered the lists at the Newport Casino this week—Gordon Parker, Duncan W. Candler, John F. Talmage, Jr., W. N. Fraser, and Harry E. McGowan. The latter two are about the best players in the Kings County Club.

HODGES'S WELL-EARNED VICTORY.

He Defeats Albin Cleverly After Eighty-nine Moves.

The third game of the contest between chess players Albin and Hodges was opened with the Zukertort move, Kt—K B3 by Albin at the Manhattan Chess Club on Tuesday evening. Hodges relied on his defense with a Fianchetto da Re and di Donna. The game was very stubbornly contested, but black got eventually a decided advantage in position, which he subsequently increased by very fine play. With his twenty-second move Albin had to give up a pawn. Later on he lost a couple, and the players started the end game with four pawns in favor of Hodges.

The game stood adjourned at 11:45 P. M. and was resumed last night, when Hodges won the game after eighty-nine moves.

Here follows the score of the game:

THIRD GAME—ZUKERTORT OPENING.

ALBIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*	ALBIN. *White.*	HODGES *Black.*
Kt—K B3	P—Q4	P—B3	RxP
P—K3	P—K Kt3	K—Kt3	R—R8
P—Q4	B—Kt2	B—B6	R—Kt8 ch
P—Q B4	P—K3	K—R4	K—Kt2
Kt—B3	Kt—K2	R—R7	B—B4
B—K2	P—Kt3	B—K8	B—B7 ch
Castles	Kt—Q2	K—R3	R—Kt6 ch
P—Q Kt3	B—Kt2	K—R2	RxKtP
B—Kt2	Castles	2 h 15 min.	1 h 54 min.
R—QB sq	P—Q R3	RxP ch	K—Kt sq
26 min.	15 min.	R—Kt7	P—K4
Kt—Kt sq	P—Q B4	B—B6	P—R4
QKt—Q2	R—B sq	B—Q5 ch	K—R sq
Kt—K5	B PxP	B—R4	B—B4
K PxP	Kt—K B4	R—R7	K—Kt sq
Kt Q2—B3	PxP	K—R3	R—Kt8
PxP	KtxKt	K—R4	K—B sq
PxKt	Q—B2	K—R3	P—K Kt4
R—K sq	K R Q sq	B—Kt6	P—K R5
Q—B2	BxKt	2 h 35 min.	2 h 20 min.
BxB	Kt—Q5	K—R5	R—Kt6 ch
58 min.	51 min.	K—R2	R—Kt8 ch
Q—K4	Q—B4	K—R sq	B—K6
Q R—Q sq	BxP	R—B7 ch	K—Kt sq
BxKt	BxB	R—Q R7	P—R6
Q—R4	R—Q2	B—Kt4	K—R sq
P—Kt4	Q R—Qsq	K—R2	B—B5
K—Kt3	QxB P	BxP	RxP ch
P—Kt5	QxP	K—Kt2	R—Kt6 ch
R—Q2	Q—B5	K—R2	P—Kt5
R—K4	Q—B4	3 h 8 min.	2 h 30 min.
R—Q3	B—Kt2	B—Kt2	P—R5
1 h 47 min.	1 h 30 min.	K—R sq	P—R6
R—Q B4	Q—K2	B—Q5	R—Q6
RxR	RxR	B—K6	P—Kt6
Q—Kt3	B—B sq	B—B4	R—Q8 ch
R—B6	Q—Kt5	K—Kt2	R—Q7 ch
R—B8	Q—Q3	K—B3	R—B7 ch
Q—Kt4	R—B2	K—K4	P—Kt7
R—R8	P—R4	R—R8 ch	K—R2
P—R4	R—B4	B—Kt8 ch	K—R3
Q—K4	R—B4	3 h 20 min.	2 h 36 min.
QxKt7	Q—B5	B—K6	B—Kt4
1 h 59 min.	1 h 47 min.	Resigns	
Q—K4	QxQ	3 h 25 min.	2 h 36 min.
BxQ	R—B5		

RACING AT CLIFTON.

Only One Favorite First in Six Events—King Leo Wins the Long Race.

A single winning favorite was all that the "talent" had at Clifton yesterday to cheer them up. On Tuesday they had dumped most of their cash into the cash boxes of the bookmakers, and they did the same thing yesterday, for the favorites persistently went down and outsiders ruled the day. The greatest plunge of the week was made on Robin Hood in the second race, but Florinda, a 10 to 1 chance, had no trouble in winning, the favorite not even being placed one, two, three. That counterfeit addition to "Jimmie" McLaughlin's stable, Crossfire colt, also ran and showed poor form.

The feature of the day was the fifth race at a mile and five-eighths. King Leo, who could do no better than finish second to Lucky Clover on Saturday in the mile-and-a-half race, had no trouble in winning this race yesterday, with odds of 10 to 1 against him.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

Zingara, 93 pounds, (Daly,) won by three lengths; Bryan, 91, (Donohue,) second by a neck; Bob Sutherland, 98, (Delehanty,) third. Nellie B., 86; Tommy Dixon, 91; Express, 104; Hardy Fox, 110; Roonette, 102; Bon Voyage, 105, and Virginia II., 101, also ran and finished in the order named. Romance, 105, was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Zingara, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Bryan, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Bob Sutherland, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Nellie B., 7 to 2; Tommy Dixon, 4 to 1; Express, 4 to 1; Hardy Fox, 25 to 1; Roonette, 30 to 1; Bon Voyage, 10 to 1; Virginia II., 100 to 1; Romance, 10 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¼.

Florinda, 98 pounds (N. Hill,) won by a length; Hypatia, 104 (Griffin,) second by a neck; Romeo, 101, (E. Tribe,) third. Briar gelding, 102; Robin Hood, 113; Crossfire colt, 109; Starling, 108; Eliza Ann, 106; False, 106, and Salvia, 111, also ran.

Betting.—Against Florinda, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Hypatia, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Romeo, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Briar gelding, 8 to 1; Robin Hood, even money; Crossfire colt, 15 to 1; Starling, 15 to 1; Eliza Ann, 15 to 1; False, 30 to 1; Salvia, 15 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24.

Mary S., 93 pounds, (Griffin,) won by a length; Wheeler, 102, (Lendrum,) second by two lengths; Lou Rhett, 97, (N. Hill,) third. Vocalize, 96, and Wallace, 104, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Mary S., 6 to 5 and 2 to 5; Wheeler, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Lou Rhett, 5 to 2; Vocalize, 5 to 1; Wallace, 7 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Grey Eagle, 110 pounds, (J. Weber,) won by two lengths; Berwyn, 105, (McDermott,) second by a length; Oxford, 104, (Griffin,) third. Noonday, 105; I. O. U., 105, and Lebanon, 98, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Grey Eagle, 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and out; Berwyn, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Oxford, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; Noonday, 5 to 1; I. O. U., 8 to 1; Lebanon, 10 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and five-eighths. Time—2:52½.

King Leo, 92 pounds, (Brooks,) won by a length; Lucky Clover, 101, (Morris,) second by two lengths; Larghetto, 98, (N. Hill,) third. Brooklyn, 87; Dickerson, 90, and Blizzard, 94, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against King Leo, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Lucky Clover, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Larghetto, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Brooklyn, 5 to 1; Dickerson, 6 to 1; Blizzard, 6 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:56½.

Willie McAuliffe, 105 pounds, (J. Daly,) won by a length; Comprador, 105, (N. Hill,) second by half a length; Upstart, 102, (Griffin,) third. Mamie Kelly, 100; Graham, 105; Water Witch, 100; Henlopen gelding, 102; Little John, 102; Lawrence, 102; Tobasco, 105; Hopeful, 102, and Oaklawn, 105, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Willie McAuliffe, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Comprador, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Upstart, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Mamie Kelly, 2 to 1; Graham, 6 to 1; Water Witch, 10 to 1; Henlopen gelding, 30 to 1; Little John, 10 to 1; Lawrence, 10 to 1; Tobasco, 10 to 1; Hopeful, 30 to 1; Oaklawn, 30 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Gonzales and Elmstone, 112 pounds each; J. McLaughlin, 111; Jay Qu El, Hannibal, and Frank C., 110 each; Trophy, 109; Osric, May D., Mohican, and Vera, 107 each; Miss Aggie, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. King Joseph, (formerly Achsah colt,) 114 pounds; Pie, 107; Miranda filly, 103; Floyd, 102; Arabi Pasha, 102; Jakey Joseph, 101; Romeo, 100; Chamunka, Quartz, and Eliza Ann, 99 each; War Lord, 95; Kanawha gelding and Carrie H., 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Clement and Leonardo, 106 pounds each; Tartarian and Onyx, 104 each; The Pearl, 100; Brookwall and Marshall, 99 each; Kentucky Lady, 98; Darkness, 97; Lou Rhett and Feu Folet gelding, 96 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Copyright and Airplant, 105 pounds each; Key West 107; Remorse, 96; Luray, 97; Rear Guard, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Speculation, 108 pounds; Experience, 106; Laurel, 105; Tom Flynn and Blizzard, 102 each; Balbriggan, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kerry Gow, Signature, Wist, Jim Dunn, Nockbarren, and Doncaster, 105 pounds each; Van Dyke, Marcellus, Larkin, and Khaftan, 102 each; Carmalite, 100.

Winners at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Micmac Queen, 108¾ pounds, (Doggett,) 8 to 1, won; Black Hawk, 100, (Goodale,) 11 to 5, second; Florence, 104¾, (Sims,) 7 to 2, third. Miss Fordham, Dwight, La Misere, and Mattie Chumm also ran. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Cactus, 108½ pounds, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, won; Lakeview, 112, (Taral,) 8 to 1, second; Yemen, 109, (Sims,) even, third. Sister Mary also ran. Time—1:16¾.

THIRD RACE. — One mile and a sixteenth. Raceland, 112¾ pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 6, won; Wildwood, 112, (Hamilton,) 4 to 1, second. Time—1:51.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Melody, 110 pounds, (Littlefield,) 6 to 1, won; Seatauket, 106, (Hamilton,) 4 to 1, second; Terrapin, 106, (Sims,) 9 to 5, third. Ixion, Himyara, and Hyaway also ran. Time—1:18¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Stonenell, 122 pounds, (Taral,) 1 to 25, won; Joe Cotton, 112, (Hanawalt,) 40 to 1, second; Peril, 103, (A. Clayton,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:03.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Chief Justice, 105 pounds, (Clayton,) 8 to 5, won; Best Brand, 105, (Sims,) 5 to 1, second; Anna B., 107, (Littlefield,) 4 to 1, third. Colonel S. and Sam Weller also ran. Time—1:50½.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Vestibule and Aloha, 122 pounds each; Correction, 117.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Midnight, 117 pounds; Uncle Jess and Perrier Jouet, 112 each; Treasure, 110; Nellie Peyton gelding, 109; King Sam, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Orange Stakes; selling. Chesapeake, Vestibule, Julien, and Yemen, 106 pounds each; Best Brand and May Win, 102 each; Restraint, 99; Arab, 98; Estelle, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Elizabeth Stakes. Miss Maude and Augusta Belle, 117 pounds each; Grace Brown, Bonaventure, Orchis, Charmion, Lustre, and Minnehaha, 107 each; Lillian Russell, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Pop Gray, 113 pounds; Bandit and My Lady, 105 each; Kazan, 100; Katie colt, 98; Belle Swift, Venusburg, Nahma, and Iola, 95 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Lamplighter and Michael, 112 pounds each; The Ironmaster, 109; Lady Pulsifer, Reckon, and Miss Kittie, 107 each; Herald and Daily America, 105 each; Peril, 100.

Results at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Captain Brown, 112 pounds, (Fitzsimmons,) 5 to 1, won; Nick, 105, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, second; Melanie, 104, (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, third. Major Joe, Polydora, Yellow Rose, Tulla Blackburn, Tigress, and Panitzen also ran. Time—1:02¼.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Ray S., 112 pounds, (Williams,) 11 to 20, won; Equity, 109, (Morris,) 9 to 5, second; Tar and Tartar, 101, (Pitman,) 15 to 1, third. St. Anthony, Hymn, and Vision also ran. Time—1:45½.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Rey El Santa Anita, 115 pounds, (Morris,) 1 to 3, won; Buckwa, 108, (Ballard,) 5 to 2, second; Lady Rose, 105, (Thorpe,) 9 to 1, third. Foxhound, Major General, Pansy colt, and Our Pet also ran. Time—1:04¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Lowlander, 112 pounds, (Ballard,) 3 to 1, won; Santa Anna, 114, (Morris,) 2 to 1, second; Illume, 101, (Noble,) 8 to 1, third. Rival and Fairy also ran. Time—1:22¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gettysburg, 127 pounds, (Miller,) 5 to 2, won; Jugurtha, 133, (Blake,) 7 to 5, second; Pat Woodcock, 124, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Japonica II. and Letoon also ran. Time—1:32¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over full course. Athol, 160 pounds, (Slack,) 9 to 5, won; The Rat, 150, (Bishop,) 2 to 1, second; Gerrina, 160, (Mr. Hayes,) 5 to 1, third. Mars, La Lita, and Folly also ran. Time—6:35.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Plenty and Panhandle, 106 pounds each; Van Wart, Longard, and Woodcraft, 102 each; White Wings, 101; Duke John, Lester, and Triumph, 98 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Fredericks and Fair Knight, 108 pounds each; Fa Juleve, 106; Pirate King, 104; Ed Kearney and Patrolman, 102 each; Verbia, (formerly Lesbia colt,) 100; Sadie W., 99; Jim Henry and Blue Garter, 98 each; Las Vegas, 94; Rebecca Rowett filly, 91.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Wampezo, 107 pounds; Jake Johnson, 106; Bobbie Burns and Alexander, Jr., 104 each; Julia, Fannie Beverly, and Confidence, by Longfellow, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Judge Morrow, 119 pounds; Prince of Darkness and Hay S., 117 each; Riot, 109; Dundee, 104; Philora, 102; Lady Bess and Coquette, 101 each; San Joaquin, 94; St. Anthony, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Rey del Mar, 117 pounds; Manhansett, 106; Ocean H., 104; Lettoon and Mendicant, 102 each; Tar and Tartar, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; full course. St. Luke, 142 pounds; San Jose, (late Sleet,) 140; St. John, 139; Return, 130; Alchemist, 125.

HAL POINTER GOT TANGLED.

The Track at Springfield Was Too Heavy for the Famous Pacer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—One of the largest crowds that has turned out to see the Grand Circuit fliers this season was at Hampden Park to-day. The track was in wretched condition, and the horses were unable to make any very fast time in the heavy going. Hal Pointer managed a mile in 2:10¾, but on setting out to lower the track record in the fourth heat, distance being waived, the famous pacer went to pieces, and might have been distanced himself if the flag had been dropped.

This leaves the free-for-all pace still at issue, as there was not daylight enough to go another heat. The odds were 50 to 8 on the Buffalo champion, and he won the first heat in such slow time that there seemed no prospect of his defeat. In the next heat, Hal Pointer had a good lead to the half, but suddenly made a slip from which he did not recover in time to get near either Blue Sign or Major Wonder, the former getting home first in 2:12¼. Then Geers drove more carefully and by a rapid finish outfooted Blue Sign by three lengths in 2:10¾.

In the fourth heat Pointer went slow to the half, but when called on to come home nearer his limit, he got tangled, and after recovering once, went up again, finishing away back, as Blue Sign again disposed of Major Wonder in 2:13¼.

The trotters did better, Corinne landing a clever victory in the 2:22 class, after letting San Pedro have two heats. Neither the mare nor the gelding approached their records, and Corinne had little opposition when she was out loose. Island Wilkes was very much off on the soft course, and finally was distanced. Bellini also went to pieces in the third heat, and was afterward taken with bleeding at the nose, so that he was also retired from the contest.

The tip on Charley C. for the slow class was a good one, as he reeled it off in three heats, placing his record at 2:17 in the last mile. Besides the unfinished pace, the 2:19 and free-for-all trotters with the 2:30 class for three-year-olds and a public trial by Nancy Hanks complete a strong programme for the third day.

There is a rumor that the poolsellers are to be arrested to-morrow, under orders from the Mayor.

Summaries:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $5,000.

Corinne, b. m., by Robert McGregor-Constine, by Conductor, (Cheney)	4	4	1	1	1
San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur, (Kelly)	1	1	5	2	3
Harry C., b. g., (Carpenter)	2	2	2	5	2
Jumbo Wilkes, ch. g., (Green)	5	5	4	3	4
Island Wilkes, g. s., (Goldsmith)	7	7	6	4	ds
Tuscarora, b. c., (Stinson)	3	6	8	dr.	
Bellini, blk. s., (Turner,)	6	3	7	dr.	

Time—2:16; 2:16½; 2:18; 2:21; 2:18.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Charley C., br. g., by Brown Jug, dam unknown, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Aunt Delilah, b. m., (Stewart)	2	2	2
Cornwall, b. s., (J. W. Smith)	3	3	3
Thetis, b. m., (Cogswell)	4	4	5
Happy Lady, br. m., (F. Turner)	8	5	4
Duellion, br. s., (Matthews)	6	6	7
Donald, bl. s., (Dodge)	7	7	6
Laura F., bl. m., (Golden)	5	dr.	

Time—2:19¼; 2:17½; 2:17.

Free-for-All Pace.—Purse $1,500. (Unfinished).

Blue Sign, b. g., by Ensign, (Dougherty)	3	1	2	1
Hal Pointer, b. g., by Tom Hal, (Geers)	1	3	1	3
Major Wonder, b. g., (Curry)	2	2	3	2

Time—2:16; 2:12¼; 2:10¾; 2:13¼.

REFERENCE'S GAME RACE.

Although Lame the Gelding Pluckily Kept His Gait and Won.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—There was a good race to-day at the New-York State Breeders' Trotting Meeting here between Mathew Riley's blk g. Reference and J. H. Shults's blk. f. Lou Wilkes. The latter, starting in a race for the first time, won the first heat in 2:19¼, another 2:20 performer for Sable Wilkes. Then the Fleetwood gelding got two heats by a narrow margin. In the next he broke at the word and Lou Wilkes got home by a head. In the last heat the pair trotted lapped until the last turn, where Reference drew away and won by a length. It was a game performance, for both horses were lame after the first heat, and it was hardly expected that Reference could start again.

The two-year-old stake brought out a fast youngster in Coincident, who trotted the second heat in 2:25, and left her opponents two distances out.

Summary:

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Foggy, b. g., by Alcantara, dam by Hamlet, (McDonald)	3	1	1	1
St. Jonathan, b. s., by Kentucky Dictator, (Woodnut)	1	2	4	3
Iola Wilkes, ch. m., (Van Orken)	2	3	2	2
Duster, b. s., (Carey)	4	4	3	4

Time—2:27½; 2:24½; 2:28½; 2:25¾.

Two-year-old.—Trotting; stake $1,000.

Coincident, b. f. by Calabar-Daphne, by Kentucky Prince, (Snyder)	1	1
Red Deer, b. f., (Van Orken)	2	dis
Sunday, ch. c., (McDonald)	3	dis

Time—2:36½; 2:25.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; four-year-old stake; $1,000.

Vera, b. f., by Viking, dam by Bona Fide, (Van Volkenburg)	1	1	1
Hippia, b. f., (Herrington)	2	2	2

Time—2:29; 2:28½; 2:25¼.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Reference, blk. g., by Referee, (Fleming)	2	1	1	2	1
Lou Wilkes, blk. f., by Sable Wilkes, (Deevy)	1	2	2	1	2

Time—2:19¼; 2:22½; 2:19¾; 2:23¾; 2:22¾.

Trotting at Amityville.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 23.—There were races at the Amityville Driving Park Association's track to-day. The attendance was 600. In spite of slight rain the sport was lively.

Summary:

2:40 Class.—Purse $200.

E. Duryea's b. g. Medium	3	1	1	1
C. S. Hendrickson's b. g. Frank L.	4	4	4	dis
H. T. Duryea's b. g. Sunlight	1	2	2	2
J. C. Trader's b. g. Bay Jim	2	3	3	3

Time—2:36½; 2:34½; 2:33½; 2:34.

2:50 Class.—Purse $125.

Denton Mott's b. g. Champion	4	4	4	dis
H. Ryan's br. m. Lady Cheshire	Dis.			
E. Duryea's b. s. Rounce	3	1	2	2
E. H. Payne's br. g. Little Jimmie	1	2	1	1
J. C. Trader's b. m. Sally	2	3	3	3

Time—2:52; 2:44; 2:38¾; 2:45.

3:00 Class.—Purse $75.

H. Ryan's b. g. Belmoor	Dis.		
J. Bobbins's ch. g. Kenwood	1	1	1
G. Stonebridge's br. g. John S.	2	2	2

Time—3:01; 2:54; 2:52.

Lord Dunraven's Horse a Winner.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—This was the second day of the York August race meeting. There were seven events on the programme. The most important race of the day was for the Great Ebor Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovereigns. The winner was the three-year-old ch. c. Senaputty, by Robert the Devil, out of Surprise. Senaputty is owned by Lord Dunraven, the owner of the yacht Valkyrie, and the fact that his horse won an important race on the day that the Valkyrie started from Southampton on its quest for the America's Cup was taken by many of the sporting fraternity to augur well for the yacht's success.

Mr. P. Buchanan's three-year-old br. f. Self Sacrifice, by Bread Knife, out of Lady Godiva, was second, and Mr. Chandleworth's four-year-old br. c. Braemar, by Buchanan, out of Supremacy, third.

ANSON'S COLTS BADLY BEATEN

THEY FAILED TO SCORE A RUN IN YESTERDAY'S GAME.

Rusie Pitched Another Excellent Game of Ball and He Was Ably Supported by His Colleagues—The Giants Played an Errorless Game—Willie McGill Pitched for Anson and Was Very Unsteady at Times—The Grand Old Man's Team of Colts Are Not Playing Good Ball.

Cook County, Ill., has had some good ball teams in its day, but the team now representing the aforesaid county is not calculated to add to its renown. Where Capt. Adrian Constantine Anson got his nine of misfits is a mystery. They can't play, bat, run bases, or throw a ball; in fact, they are not capable of doing anything but to ride in parlor cars, put up at good hotels, and draw their salaries.

In years past crowds used to flock to the ball grounds in this city whenever the Chicagos were advertised to play, just to hear "Baby" Anson find fault with the umpire. But this is an attraction of the past. All through the game yesterday Anson stood on the coaching lines as silent as the Sphynx. The Grand Old Man appeared to be taking a siesta, and he was probably dreaming of the White Stockings of old, when "Larry" Corcoran, Goldsmith, Williamson, Burns, Kelly, Pfeffer, Gore, Clarkson, Flint, Dalrymple, and Sunday were in their prime. Poor Corcoran and Flint have left for another diamond, but if to the other players was given a course of training, they could "wallop spots" out of Uncle Anson's present team of colts, as they are called.

The game yesterday requires but little description. Rusie fooled the Chicago batsmen, and the New-York fielders played good ball. Little Willie McGill, Anson's pet, was not hit hard, but he gave seven men bases on balls.

Burke in the first inning got his base on balls, stole to second, and scored on Ward's single. In the third Burke again got his base on balls, stole to second, got to third on Ward's out, and scored when Tiernan, who had been given his base on balls, stole to second. Tiernan's base on balls in the fifth, a hit by Davis, and Connor's two-bagger tallied 2 runs. Rusie's single in the sixth, Burke's two-bagger, and an error by Lange gave New-York 2 additional runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Dungan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Burke, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	3	2	1	Ward, 2b	0	1	0	5	0
Wilmot, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Lange, ss	0	1	5	1	1	Connor, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Gl'nalv'n, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Doyle, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Camp, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Milligan, c	0	0	6	0	0
Parrott, 3b	0	0	4	0	0	Fuller, ss	0	0	2	2	0
McGill, p	0	0	1	2	1	Rusie, p	1	1	1	3	0
Total	0	3	24	7	3	Total	6	7	27	13	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New-York	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	..	—6

First base by errors—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off McGill, 7; off Rusie, 3. Struck out—By McGill, 2; by Rusie. 5. Two-base hits—Burke, Connor. Sacrifice hit—Ward. Stolen bases—Lange, Burke, (3,) Tiernan, (3,) Davis. Double play—Fuller and Connor; Kittredge and Parrott. Wild pitches—Rusie, 1; McGill, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hornung. Weather cloudy. Attendance, 2,000.

SHARROTT PITCHED GOOD BALL.

He Kept Down the Hitting of the Pittsburgs in Good Style.

Brooklyn won another game from the Pittsburg players at Eastern Park yesterday. After the third inning the result was never in doubt, although the Pittsburg men made a great spurt in the last inning. Young Sharrott pitched a creditable game, half of the hits made off him being of the scratch order. Hatfield, too, played a great game at third base. This player will add considerably to the strength of the Brooklyns, having improved wonderfully in fielding. Some of his throws across the diamond were beautiful to behold.

Hatfield's base hit in the fourth, an error by Ehret, Daly's base on balls, Shoch's hit, and Sharrett's two-baser gave Brooklyn 3 runs; triples by Daly and Shoch secured 1 in the sixth, and an error by Bierbauer, a sacrifice, and an error by Beckley 1 in the seventh.

Beckley's base on balls in the fourth, Glasscock's sacrifice, and Bierbauer's hit gave Pittsburg 1 run, and with two out in the ninth, singles by Van Haltren and Donovan, and a two-bagger by Smith gave the Smoky City chaps 2 runs. Smith was on second and Beckley on first when Glasscock hit to right for a base. On the play Smith tried to score, but he was cleverly thrown out by Burns, ending the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
V'nH'lt'n, cf	1	0	3	0	0	Griffin, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Donovan, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Keeler, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Smith, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Foutz, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Beckley, 1b	1	0	10	1	1	Hatfield, 3b	1	2	3	3	0
Glassc'k, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Burns, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Lyons, 3b	0	2	3	2	1	Daly, 2b	2	1	5	3	0
Bierba'r, 2b	0	1	4	5	1	Kinslow, c	0	0	6	2	0
Mack, c	0	1	2	0	0	Shoch, ss	1	2	1	2	1
Ehret, p	0	0	0	2	1	Sharrott, p	0	2	0	2	0
Total	3	8	24	13	5	Total	5	9	27	13	3

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	..	—5

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Ehret, 2; off Sharrott, 6. Struck out—By Ehret, 1; by Sharrott, 3. Three-base hits—Daly, Shoch. Two-base hits—Sharrott, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Glasscock, Bierbauer, Keeler, (2,) Kinslow. Stolen bases—Donovan, Lyons, (2.) Double plays—Glasscock, Bierbauer, and Beckley; Bierbauer and Beckley; Lyons, (unassisted.) Passed ball—Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather cloudy. Attendance, 1,500.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	4	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	2	—13
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	2	0	—10

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Hawley and Buckley; Mullane and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

AT WASHINGTON—FIRST GAME.

Louisville	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	..	—5
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Washington, 7. Errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 6. Batteries—Whitrock and Grim; Stockdale and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Washington, 6; Louisville, 1. Errors—Louisville, 2. Batteries—Meekin and McGuire; Stratton and Weaver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Gunson; Weyhing and Cross. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BOSTON.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Boston, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Boston 2. Batteries—Sullivan and Murphy; Staley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	70	29	.707	Cincinnati	46	51	.474
Pittsburg	59	40	.596	Baltimore	45	54	.455
Philadel'a	57	41	.582	St. Louis	44	55	.444
Cleveland	54	42	.563	Chicago	41	58	.414
New-York	52	45	.536	Louisville	37	57	.394
Brooklyn	48	50	.490	Wash'g'n	34	65	.343

Baseball Brevities.

—Ryan, the Chicago centre fielder, who was recently injured in a railroad accident, is out of bed and hobbling around the hospital on crutches. He will be marked for life. Ryan had a close call. The physicians say that had the wound in his throat been a sixteenth of an inch deeper he would have bled to death before any assistance could have been rendered him.

—The Chicagos will play on the Polo Grounds and the Pittsburgs at Eastern Park to-day.

—Anson will make his last appearance in this city this season to-day.

—"Yank" Robinson says that he will play again in 1894.

—Twitchell objects to being called an old League player.

—Rusie's work surpasses that of all other pitchers now.

—Denny Lyons is playing great ball for Pittsburg.

—Hatfield made two brilliant plays yesterday.

Bicycle Races and Baseball.

Next Saturday afternoon President Byrne of the Brooklyn Baseball Club will give three bicycle races at Eastern Park, under the auspices of the National Cycling Association. The events will be as follows: First race, one mile, open; purse, $75—first man, $40; second, $20; third, $10; fourth, $5. Second race, two-mile handicap; purse, $75—first man, $40; second, $20; third, $10; fourth, $5. Third race, five-mile handicap; purse, $100—first man, $40; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $10; fifth, $5. The first and second events will be run off prior to the baseball game—Brooklyn vs. Chicago—and the five-mile handicap immediately after the game is finished. Wheeler, Berlo, Rich, Price, Kluge, Domtge, Starbuck, Ashinger, Hess, Williams, Albert, and other riders have entered. The regular prices of admission will prevail, no extra charge being made for the additional attraction. The desire of the management is to let baseball patrons see what good sport professional cycling is.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Crescent Cycle Club of Birmingham, Conn., will hold an international circuit meet at the Derby Driving Park on Saturday, Sept. 2. The events will be as follows: One mile, 3:10 class, open; one-mile handicap, Connecticut riders only; one-mile international race; half-mile handicap, open; one mile, 2:35 class; one mile, open; one-mile handicap, open; one-half mile, open. Bicycles and so-called useful articles are the prizes in the various events, except in the mile international race, where diamonds valued at $200, $100, and $50 will be given to the first three men to finish. A special prize of a diamond valued at $75 will be given to the rider making the fastest time for one mile under the record of 2:19 3-5, made on that track by Zimmerman at the last circuit meet on Sept. 2, 1892. H. E. Raymond, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, will be referee, and F. P. Prial of this city will be one of the timers.

—The John Kress Wheelmen will have a moonlight excursion to Coney Island next Saturday evening, starting from the clubhouse, 434 East Fifty-eighth Street, at 8 o'clock. There will be a grand parade, with fife and drum corps and pyrotechnic display, from the clubhouse to the ferry. The athletic branch of the club will go by rail, together with the fife and drum corps, and another parade will be held at Coney Island immediately upon their arrival. Several other clubs have accepted an invitation to participate, and will be well represented. Among them are the Gramercy, Greenwich, Elsinore, and Homestead Wheelmen, and the Liberty Cycling Club. Many unattached riders will also take part.

—The international races of the Zigzag Bicycle Club of Indianapolis, Ind., will be held this afternoon at the State fair grounds in that city and will be one of the most important meets of the season. The entries include Zimmerman, Sanger, Johnson, Tyler, Windle, Osmond, Meintjes, Bliss, Banker, Barrett, and in fact, every racing man of note who is now in the country. It is very doubtful if Sanger appears, however, as his entry was made before his accident at Chicago, and he has since given no word of his plans. He refused to make good his entry at Milwaukee last Monday and disappointed about 8,000 of his most enthusiastic admirers. The prizes offered to-day are very valuable and include a solid gold cup set with diamonds and valued at $1,000, which is offered in the one-mile international event.

—Two Philadelphia young folks, who are both enthusiastic bicycle riders, are soon to be married, and they are planning a wedding journey on their wheels. Instead of donning the conventional traveling gown this bride, after the reception, will appear in a neat wheeling costume of plain gray, with a white sailor collar and a jaunty white cap. The groom, attired in knickerbockers, will await her with their trusty wheels, and the rice and old shoes will have to be thrown in a very lively fashion to take any effect as they bowl away from the parental mansion. The bride's trunk will be sent on ahead to the various hotels at which they stop, for even her enthusiasm for the wheel has not extinguished the innate feminine desire to appear at her best in public.

—At the time of the Hilsendegen road race at Detroit last month a Columbus buggy, with horse and harness, was exhibited as second time prize. The outfit was won by George Clark, but when he came to claim it he was offered an inferior buggy and a much cheaper harness. He refused to accept them, and after some discussion offered to take instead a watch which should be worth $150, though the advertised value of the buggy and outfit was $450. That was last mo th, and he has not yet received either the buggy or the watch.

—Bicycle stealing is becoming very common, owing to the ease with which a thief can mount an unguarded wheel and in a few minutes put himself beyond pursuit if unobserved. Such a one was recently captured in Brooklyn, and no less than six stolen wheels were found in his possession. A Western bicycle thief was accustomed to hide stolen wheels in a haymow until the excitement was over, and then ride them to a neighboring city and there dispose of them.

—On next Saturday the Hudson County Wheelmen will leave their clubhouse at 1 o'clock for a run to Waverley, where they will witness the bicycle races of the Riverside Athletic Club Cyclers. After the races they will attend the watermelon party of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey at the house of President James S. Holmes, Jr., at East Orange. About thirty-five men will take part.

—The bloomer costume for women riders is slowly but surely making its way into popular favor. A number of wheelwomen have already adopted it, and many will follow now that an example has been set them. A Broadway outfitter is now making a couple of bloomer costumes for two well-known wheelwomen of this city, and they will soon be seen in public.

—Sanger did very well on the day he broke the one-mile record at Milwaukee. Besides getting a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond for breaking the record, he won a one-hundred-dollar trophy in the half-mile race, another valued at $150 in the mile handicap, and a five-hundred-dollar piano in the mile open. Nine hundred dollars in property in one day is very good pay for even an amateur wheelman.

—The Union County Roadsters will have a club run to East Orange next Saturday evening to attend the watermelon party of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey at the house of President Holmes. They will start from their clubhouse on Main Street, Rahway, at 6:30. The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark will start at 7 o'clock on the same run.

—Several wheelwomen have had skirts made with a facing around the bottoms of leather such as can be obtained at any harness shop or of any shoemaker. No better material could be used for such a purpose, as it is so strong that it will not tear and so catch in the wheel, so heavy that it prevents the skirt from unduly flying about, and it is not easily soiled.

—The Union County Roadsters have objected to the sanctioning of the two-mile handicap race at the New-Jersey State Fair at Waverly on Labor Day, Sept. 4, the same being the date of their seventh race meet at Rahway. As the managers of the fair have extensively advertised the race, however, it is not probable that the date will be changed.

—Entries for the seventh race meet of the Union County Roadsters at Rahway on Labor Day are coming in rapidly and give promise of unusually well-competed races. The track has been put in excellent condition and is now 24 feet in width, having been widened from 16 feet. The curves are well banked. Entries close on Aug. 30.

—A couple on a tandem bicycle attracted considerable attention on the Coney Island Boulevard last Sunday for the reason that the lady wore a bloomer suit with loose trousers reaching well below her knees. They moved along at a lively pace and were an object of interest to all wheelmen and women.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will enter a team in the three-mile team race for the Newark *Sunday Call* Trophy at the Riverside Athletic Club races next Saturday. The members of the team will be W. L. Darmer, S. B. Bowman, and George Harthmann; substitute, Frederick Shafto.

—Zimmerman is very indignant at the treatment he received at Milwaukee. It was the first time he was ever hissed by the public, and the hissing was absolutely without cause. He has announced his determination never again to ride in Milwaukee.

—The Boonton Athletic Club Cyclers of Boonton, N. J., will join the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and the East Orange Cyclers will vote on the question at their next meeting.

—The star prize at the coming race meet of the Maryland Bicycle Club of Baltimore will be a handsome Windsor trap with a team of well-matched horses and two sets of harness.

—The Athenæum Cycling Club of Toronto will hold a twenty-mile international handicap road race on Aug. 31. About $500 will be given in prizes.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will have a moonlight run to Coney Island Friday evening, leaving the clubhouse at 7 P. M.

—The East Orange Cyclers had a moonlight run last night to Upper Montclair.

TO PLAY THE AUSTRALIANS.

A Guarantee Fund to be Started in the Metropolitan League.

The coming visit of the Australian team of cricketers was the object of a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League which was held on Tuesday night, and lasted until a late hour. The delegates present were J. L. Pool, Staten Island Cricket Club; C. H. Ellis, New-Jersey Athletic Club; H. G. King, Manhattan; Jerome Flannery, Morris Park; J. P. Seaver, Newark; J. T. Morgan, Staten Island Athletic Club; E. A. Skyne, New-York; W. Fenwick, Harlem, and G. H. Chadwick, St. George's Athletic Club.

A letter from Capt. John P. Green of the International Match Committee of Philadelphia gave the definite information that the Australians were coming over next month, and intimating that they would be glad to arrange a game in New-York, if suitable terms could be m ade. The Australians require a substantial guarantee, which, with the other expenses of the match, which will not be inconsiderable, makes up quite an outlay for the league to assume. The organization got badly into debt over the game with Lord Hawke's team, and the experience then learned has induced careful management since.

The delegates present all had good suggestions to offer regarding the best method of conducting the match, so that the league would come out all right financially, and it was at length resolved to open a guarantee fund, each club to look after the individual subscriptions of its members and report the bulk to the Secretary. This fund will not be used unless the receipts from the game are less than the expenses, and, in any event, such proportion of the fund that is not used will be returned to the subscribers.

The Staten Island Cricket Club representative offered the free use of his club's ground at Livingston, which affords the best wicket and most desirable place for the game in this vicinity. Another meeting of the league will be held next week to take definite action on the match, no decision being reached until it was seen if the guarantee fund would be sufficient to insure the league against any possible loss, if the weather should prove bad or the attendance not up to expectations.

No especial date was offered by the Philadelphian management for the game, but it is expected that it cannot be played before the first week of October.

WOMEN AT THE HELM.

A Fresh Breeze in Which to Handle the Indian Harbor Yachts.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club had its ladies' day regatta yesterday. A fresh breeze made it rather unpleasant for ladies to go out sailing, so the regatta was somewhat of a disappointment. It was 3:21 when the starting signal was given. Only five boats were ready to go over the course. The ladies on board did not seem to mind the brisk wind or high seas. The course over which the yachts sailed was from Finch's Island to a black buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island, thence outside the island to a red buoy off the western end of Great Captain's Island, thence to a red buoy on Cormal Reef, and then to the starting line. The wind was east by south. Five yachts crossed the line, all in different classes.

On the sloop Crocodile were Mrs. William Osborne, Miss Mayse Osborne, and Miss Baldwin. The crew of the Alcedo had among its members Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Miss J. E. Peck, Mrs. J. A. Oatwell, and Mrs. L. Jansen. On the Jubilee were Miss I. A. Jex, Miss Florence Nash, Miss J. Giosz, and Miss M. Giosz. On the Estelle were Mrs. F. B. Jones, Miss M. Smith, Miss Belle Roger, and Miss Addie Doremus. Miss Mattie Beck was on the Zelda.

The yachts crossed the line in this order: Julie, Alcedo, Crocodile, Estelle, and Zelda. To the first mark it was a close haul, and the yachts were rail down. The girls had to get to windward, and got rather wet from the spray. To the second mark they ran free and, jibing round the buoy, came home closed hauled. Crocodile was the first to finish. Then came Alcedo, Estelle, Zelda, and Julie.

The table is as follows:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Crocodile	3 28 10	4 16 47	1 08 37	1 08 37
Alcedo	3 27 44	4 18 59	1 11 05	1 00 11
Zelda	3 30 31	4 42 24	1 11 53	1 11 53
Julie	3 27 00	4 49 51	1 22 51	1 22 51
Estelle	3 29 10	4 29 14	1 00 04	1 00 04

Each boat was a winner and the ladies on board received suitable trophies for their work.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Veto, Mr. George Law; Helvetia, Mr. C. O. D. Iselin; Stella, Mr. James Breslin; Isolena, Mr. John H. Flagler; Halcyon, Mr. E. S. Potter; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Shearwater, Mr. H. R. Wolcott, and Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew. Sloop yacht Concord, Mr. H. C. Roome.

Passed West—Steam yachts Unquowa, O. B. Jennings; Estate and Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg; schooner yachts Lasca, Mr. John E. Brooks, and sloop yacht Stanhope, Mr. Charles W. Smith.

Came to anchor here from the eastward: Schooner yachts Southern Cross, Mr. H. H. Chittenden; Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright; Ramona, Mr. Charles M. Gillig.

Steam yacht Loon, Mr. Robert M. Riddle from New-York, came to anchor for the night.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 23.—Arrived—Steam yacht Trophy, New-York.

Bound west—Schooners Halcyon, Alert, Miranda, cruising; sloop Nymph and cutter Minerva, cruising; schooner Romance, New-York, is at Falmouth and schooner Kathleen, Boston, at Wood's Holl.

FALL YACHTING AT LARCHMONT.

Eighty-five-Footers, Schooners, and Catboats to Race for Cups.

The annual Fall yachting season of the Larchmont Yacht Club will begin Saturday with a race for cabin cats for cups presented by Capt. F. W. Flint. The value of the first prize is $100 and that of the second is $50. The start will be made at 11:30 off the clubhouse, and Captains of yachts must apply at the clubhouse before 10 o'clock to receive members, sailing rules, and instructions. The Regatta Committee is composed of John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Gerard M. Barretto.

Thursday, Aug. 31, will occur the race for first-class sloops for the Commodore's Cup, presented by Commodore Caldwell H. Colt of Hartford, Conn. The value of the cup is $1,000. It is in the form of a caravel with long, sweeping lines or curves, embellished along the sides with mermaids urging on sea horses, with figure of "Victory" at the extreme end of the prow. The keel of the caravel is imbedded in sea shells and sea weed. The stern of the caravel is richly ornamented. The cup—a name for the piece which is really a misnomer—can be used for fruits and flowers in decorating the centre of a table. The length of the caravel is 28 inches and the height is 20 inches.

Capt. Charles R. Flint has kindly tendered to the Regatta Committee the use of his fast steam yacht Javelin to accompany the "cup defenders" over the course so that they may be accurately timed at the turning marks.

This race will be for eighty-five-foot cutters, and the start will be made at 11 o'clock. The judges' boat, Dalzell, will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8 o'clock and the clubhouse at 10:15, and it will carry a limited number of members. A train for the convenience of persons desirous of witnessing the start and finish will leave the Grand Central Station at 9:04. Members of the New-York, Eastern, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Atlantic, New-York Corinthian, American, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, Corinthian of Marblehead, Hull, New-Bedford, Douglaston, Indian Harbor, and Riverside Yacht Clubs are invited to enter their yachts.

Entries must be entered before 4 o'clock Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The preparatory signal will be fired at 11 A. M. The time allowance will be calculated upon the "racing length," according to the table of allowances of the club. There will be no restrictions as to sails or crew, and each competing yacht must fly its private signal at the peak.

The course to be sailed will be announced from the judges' steamer fifteen minutes before the starting time is given by the hoisting of a flag with the number of the course thereon. All yachts entered for the cup must report to the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse before 9 o'clock on the morning of the race.

The next regatta of importance under the auspices of the club will occur Sept. 2. The special feature of this race will be the contest by first-class sloops and cutters for the Special Cup, valued at $500. The pitcher, for such it is, is 25 inches high, and the diameter at the widest part is 8 inches. It is of the Greek style, and the front has in relief Ulysses on his raft. Surrounding him is the inscription from the Odyssey: "What raging winds! What roaring waters round!" The lower part of the pitcher is elaborately embellished with chased work, the repoussé neck is fluted, and the handle is particularly graceful.

Prizes will also be offered in each class wherein two yachts start with the full intention of completing the course, and in each class wherein four or more yachts start, with like intention, a second prize will be given.

The classification of all the cabin yachts according to their racing length is as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Class A, all over 90 feet, racing length. Class B, all over 81 feet and not over 90 feet, racing length. Class C, all over 71 feet and not over 81 feet, racing length. Class D, all over 60 feet, and not over 71 feet, racing length. Class E, all of 60 feet, racing length, and under.

SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS.

Class 1, all over 77 feet, racing length. Class 2, all over 69 feet and not over 77 feet, racing length. Class 3, all over 60 feet and not over 69 feet, racing length. Class 4, all over 55 feet and not over 60 feet, racing length. Class 5, all over 49 feet and not over 55 feet, racing length. Class 6, all over 43 feet and not over 49 feet, racing length. Class 7, all over 36 feet and not over 43 feet, racing length. Class 8, all over 30 feet and not over 36 feet, racing length. Class 9, all over 25 feet and not over 30 feet, racing length. Class 10, all of 25 feet and under. Class 11, all mainsail cabin yachts over 25 feet, racing length. Class 12, all mainsail cabin yachts of 25 feet and under.

All open yachts will be classified according to their load water-line length as follows:

OPEN YACHTS.

Class 13, all mainsail yachts over 23 feet, load water-line length. Class 14, all mainsail yachts, 20 feet and not over 23 feet, load water-line length. Class 15, all mainsail yachts of 20 feet and under. Class 16, all jib and mainsail yachts over 23 feet. Class 17, all jib and mainsail yachts 23 feet and under.

The rules governing all entries will be in accordance with the custom heretofore observed by the club, and all entries must be made before Thursday, Aug. 31, at 4 o'clock. The judges' boat, Dalzell, will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8:30 and the clubhouse at 10:15 on the morning of the regatta.

On Sept. 16 the schooner race for the Larchmont Cup, valued at $500, will be sailed, and the Dalzell will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 8 o'clock and the clubhouse at 10:15. This cup is in the shape of a punch bowl, constructed on the lines of a canoe. It is embellished by shields, feathers, and Indian ornaments. The oval of the bowl is 16 by 13 inches, and the extreme height 10½ inches. All the cups were designed and made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.

Entries must be made in writing, and should be delivered to, or sent in time to be received by, a member of the Regatta Committee not later than Thursday, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Each entry must specify the "racing length" of the yacht entered, which measurement must be verified by the club measurer before any prize will be awarded.

All schooners are to sail in one class, and the course will be announced from the judges' steamer fifteen minutes before the starting signal is given.

The Valkyrie on Her Way Over.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie sailed from Southampton for New-York this morning.

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—The Stamford Yacht Club, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., offers a two-hundred-dollar silver cup for a special race for sloops, cutters, and yawls measuring 43 feet and over 36 feet "racing length," to be sailed from off Shippan Point on Saturday, Aug. 26. Members of the New-York, American of Rye, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont, Athletic, New-Rochelle, Indian Harbor, Riverside, New-Haven, New-York Yacht-Racing Association, Field and Marine, Douglaston, Hempstead Harbor, Cedar Point, and Horse Shoe Harbor Yacht Clubs are invited to enter their yachts. The course is from the judges' boat, anchored to the south of the Cow's Buoy, to buoy off Matinnicock Point, passing to west and south of it, thence to Eaton's Neck Point, passing east and south, and return. Distance, twenty-five nautical miles. The steamer Aurora has been chartered for the use of club members, and will leave Canal Dock, Stamford, at 9:30 A. M. Entries must be made, in writing, to the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, A. H. Smith, 42 Broad Street, New-York City, or to any member of the Regatta Committee, not later than 3 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 24. E. E. Bruggerhof and G. S. Hoyt act with Mr. Smith on the committee.

—Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes's schooner Volunteer arrived at East Boston in tow yesterday. She will go on the railway for repairs. The yacht has several large dents in three or four of her plates on both sides, her rudder is bent from two and a half to three feet, seams open, and keel damaged. She will be calked and put into condition to enter the races of Monday, and will be more thoroughly repaired later.

—Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's new steamer Valiant is on her way to this country. She is the largest and handsomest yacht afloat. Last Friday the steamship Teutonic passed her. The Valiant will probably go to Newport, and should reach there to-morrow or Saturday.

—The annual regatta of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet will be sailed from Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, next Saturday. Entries close with C. M. Connoly, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 757 Broadway, to-morrow. The start will be made at 10 o'clock.

—The annual hop of the Canarsie Yacht Club takes place at Sands Point, Canarsie, on Aug. 30, beginning at 8 P. M. A special train for New-York will leave there at 1:30 A. M.

—Mr. Harrison B. Moore's new steam yacht, Marietta, will be given a trial trip for speed to-day. She was designed by Henry J. Gielow.

—The Pilgrim has left Newport for Boston, where she will be got ready for the next series of races.

—The race for the Corinthian sweepstakes will probably be sailed after the trial races.

—The Jubilee has arrived at Boston. She will be hauled out for cleaning at once.

News of the Oarsmen.

—The rowing clubs of Hoboken will hold their annual regatta next Saturday afternoon over a mile-and-a-half course on the Hudson River. The officials will be: Referee—Robert H. Pelton, Secretary of the Long Island Rowing Association; Clerk of the Course—Harry Walter, Atlantic Boat Club; Judges at Finish—R. F. Stone, Waverley Boat Club, and J. E. Mulrain, Hudson Boat Club; Timekeepers—E. H. Brokahue, Union Boat Club, and John Foster, Hoboken Athletic Club. The events will be single gig, junior pair-oared gig, senior pair-oared gig, double sculls, junior four-oared barge, senior four-oared barge. Gold medals will be given to winners in each event, and silken banners to their clubs. Entries have been received from the Rosedale, Active, Valencia, and Atlantic Boat Clubs.

—Three regattas will be held next Saturday afternoon in this city and vicinity. The Lone Star and Crescent Clubs will race on the Harlem, and the Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association will row its annual races on New-York Bay. The Crescent and Lone Star regattas will both be rowed over the Harlem Rowing Association course, but the two clubs have arranged matters so that there will be no conflict. The Lone Stars will start their events from the upper end of the course, and immediately after they finish a race the Crescents will start one from the other end, and the Lone Stars will wait for its finish before starting another. The races of the two clubs will thus be in alternation.

—The members of the Nyack Rowing Association are arranging for a Venetian fête, or water carnival, to take place on the Hudson River, opposite the boathouse, on the night of Sept. 10. A water parade will be arranged, and there will be many boats in the procession. The decorations will be elaborate, as two cash prizes are offered—one for the best and the other for the second best decorations. Other organizations along the Lower Hudson will be invited to participate. Entries will be open until Sept. 1, and a number have already been made. The association will have a regatta on Labor Day.

—The judges at the Venetian fête on the Harlem River on the evening of Sept. 9 will be Frank Burke, Astoria Athletic Club; Richard Sturke, Waverley Boat Club; Adam Granel, Eureka Boat Club, Newark; E. Martin, Jr., Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, and H. W. Janssen, Staten Island Athletic Club. The assessment for each club will be $5, and all entries must be sent to the Secretary by Sept. 5. The next meeting of the Committee of Clubs will be held on Sept. 5 at the house of the Gramercy Boat Club. The sub-committee, however, is holding, weekly meetings.

—The Newark branch of the Atalanta Boat Club will be represented at the Northwestern Pennsylvania regatta at Lake Ariel next Saturday by a four-oared crew made up as follows: William Kiley, bow; N. Bull, No. 2; Christopher Donegan, 3, and Charles Donegan, stroke. They will row in both the four-oared gig and four-oared shell races. Kiley will also row in the junior singles.

—The Wyanoke Boat Club at its last meeting appointed a committee to provide for the proper representation of the club in the Venetian fête on Sept. 9. It was also given an appropriation for decorating the house, and was directed to arrange a club entertainment for that evening.

—Bailey of the Dauntless Rowing Club will enter the intermediate single-shell race at the New-England Amateur Rowing Association regatta at Boston on Labor Day.

—The Union Boat Club will enter in no more outside regattas this season, but will devote its efforts to its own regatta, which will be held on Sept. 9.

—The trip of the two Atalanta crews to Detroit cost the club $500.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—The Board of Managers of the Pastime Athletic Club of St. Louis will open the new grounds near De Hodiamont with a monster athletic gathering on Tuesday, Sept. 19. The opening date as originally fixed was Sept. 23, but this is changed to suit the World's Fair teams. As many of the best athletes in the world will be at Chicago Sept. 14, 15, and 16 the board is negotiating to have some of the world's champions attend the opening games. The new grounds are nearly ready, and when completed they will be the finest and best equipped athletic grounds in the country. The Olympic Club of San Francisco will send a team across which may possibly include J. Purcell, the Irish champion; Schiffenstein, and other notabilities.

—The Amateur Athletic Association of Canada will hold its championship games at Rosedale, Toronto, in September. The events are 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, half-mile, one-mile, and two-mile run, 120-yard hurdle run, three-mile walk, pole high leap, running high jump, running broad jump, throwing 56-pound weight, putting the shot, and throwing the hammer, and a half-mile and a one-mile bicycle race, by permission of the Racing Board. Entries close with G. M. Higginbotham, Post Office Box 453, Toronto, Ontario.

—"Mysterious Billy" Smith and "Tommy" Ryan, welter-weight champions, will meet at the Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night next in a six-round bout. "Billy" Madden will have charge of the affair.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL E. HARRIS, doing a merchant tailor business as Harris & Co., at 1,164 Broadway, has made an assignment to Henry Strauss, giving a preference to Henrietta Harris for money loaned and indorsements, the amount not being mentioned. He has been in business twenty years, and at one time had a store in Boston. He became embarrassed in May, 1892, showing liabilities of $19,000 and nominal assets of $39,000. He then obtained an extension running over a period of twenty-two months, paying 10 per cent. every two months, and he turned over some real estate, consisting of his house in Ninety-seventh Street, a house in Brooklyn, and some Western lots, to three trustees as security for the payment of the extension notes. It is said that four of the notes, or 40 per cent., have been paid, but that Mr. Harris was unable to meet the fifth payment which fell due some days ago.

WEIL, DREYFUS & CO. of Boston, dealers in men's furnishing goods, have been attached for $1,325 in favor of Simon Guiter for merchandise, and the New-York office of the firm, at 675 Broadway, has been seized by the Sheriff. It was currently reported in the trade yesterday that the paper which S. Sykes & Co. indorsed for the accommodation of Weil, Dreyfus & Co. had been used for the individual benefit of Charles Weil, the senior partner, who is a brother-in-law of the Messrs. Sykes, and that Mr. Weil had lost heavily in speculations. M. Warley Platzek, the assignee of S. Sykes & Co., said that he knew nothing concerning the report. The notes are in the firm name of Weil, Dreyfus & Co., and both firms are responsible for them.

THE HILLIS PLANTATION COFFEE COMPANY of 521 Washington Street has been attached for $2,205 in favor of Jabez Burnes & Son. Three weeks ago the company gave two chattel mortgages aggregating $13,000 to Hilton & Cannon, and it is said it has since been foreclosed. The company manufactured a coffee substitute. It is a New-Jersey corporation, with a capital stock of $500,000.

JAMES A. HAMMOND, florist at 407 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Z. Francis Barnes. He was for ten years in the wholesale flower business at 51 West Thirtieth Street. For several years he has been a member of the livery stable firm of Thomas Rogers & Co. at 203 West Fortieth Street. Mr. Rogers is his brother-in-law.

THE SCHEDULES OF HENRY LEEDS, JR., 22 Seventh Avenue, show liabilities, $41,751; nominal assets of $342,900, and actual assets of $21,150. The principal part of his assets is in mining stocks. There are twenty creditors in Indianapolis, the largest being the Indianapolis National Bank, which has a claim for $4,950.

JAMES P. AND WILLIAM E. MARREN, doing business as J. Marren's Sons, proprietors of the Grand Central Iron Works at 157 and 159 East Forty-fourth Street, have been attached for $2,172 in favor of their father, Joseph Marren, whom they succeeded in August, 1891. The business has been established many years.

THE IVOROID MANUFACTURIN COMPANY of Lansingburg, N. Y., has been served with an attachment for $20,179 in favor of D. Powers & Sons of Lansingburg. A prior attachment for $5,000 in favor of a New-York party was served upon the company a day or two ago.

HENRY A. HARTLEY & CO., dealers in carpets and oil cloths, Boston, have had notice that, unless they assign, their creditors will force them into insolvency. Liabilities are said to be $171,000 and assets $104,000.

THE LIABILITIES OF BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, music publisher and real estate operator of 14 Chambers Street, are $280,734, and his assets $670,979, principally in real estate and music plates.

THE BAY STATE CORSET COMPANY has been restrained from disposing of any property, and ordered to produce the books for expert examination. A. D. Nason attached the company for $40,000.

THE SCHEDULES OF GEORGE H. SHAFFER, oyster planter at the foot of Perry Street, show liabilities of $208,588, nominal assets of $310,690, and actual assets of $180,140.

THE ANDERSON PIANO COMPANY of Rockford, Ill., has made an assignment. The capital stock of the company is $100,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Fire in the paper-box department of the American Lithographic Company's works at Franklin Street and Central Avenue, on the Heights, this morning, destroyed a wing of the building and a large amount of stock. The main building and several presses were badly damaged by water. The loss is $10,000 on building and $24,000 on stock and machinery, which is fully covered by insurance.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Early this morning fire partially destroyed the bakery of A. J. Townley, the hardware store of Townley & Co., and the grocery and tea store of Henry Kroener on Broadway. The total loss is about $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Heppenheimer & Sons' large lithographic and printing shops at Central Avenue and Franklin Street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $30,000; fully insured.

BRANTFORD, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Newport, a small village four miles southeast of this city, on the Grand River, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon.

GALETON, Penn., Aug. 23.—A supposed incendiary fire destroyed seventeen buildings here Tuesday night; losses not estimated, but largely covered by insurance.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Fire in the furniture warehouse of Aaron Brag, 303 West Baltimore Street, damaged the stock to the amount of $15,000; insured.

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Second Lieut. C. G. French, Twenty-fi[illegible] Infantry, four months from Oct. 25. First Lieu[illegible] F. P. Johnson, Third Cavalry, fifteen days from Sept 7. First Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, seventeen days from Aug. 23. Commander Edwin White, thirty days, with permission to leave the United States.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. A. HOEHLING has been ordered as President of the board for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

MATE FRANK HALLER has been detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CAPT. HENRY GLASS has been ordered as Captain of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.55
Best & Belcher	.55	Ophir	.60
Bulwer	.10	Potosi	.55
Chollar	.20	Savage	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.25	Union Consolidated	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.55	Yellow Jacket	.35

The Turf.

"DIRECTUM,"
The Black Whirlwind of the Pacific Coast,
performs at
FLEETWOOD PARK
During America's Greatest Trotting Meeting,
Aug. 29, 30, 31; Sept. 1, 2, 4.

NANCY HANKS,
THE QUEEN,
Will make her début in New-York society at
FLEETWOOD PARK Thursday, Aug. 31.
Mr. Budd Doble, the Chesterfield of the American turf, pilots her.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter — Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St.—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—5:00—Balloon Ascension. 8:30—King Solomon.
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.—8:15—Liberty Hall.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Span of Life.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Chicago vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15.—The Player.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, light rains, followed by cooler weather.

Senator HILL'S State has not expected of him any affirmative utterance or action in the great struggle now making at Washington to relieve the country's distress. It has expected that at least he would refrain from malicious mischief. To the performances of such a solemn idiot as PEFFER of Kansas nobody need pay serious attention, although it is conceivable that in times of great tension a jackass might precipitate a catastrophe with his uplifted bray. But Senator HILL has no convictions and no constituents that require of him, as PEFFER'S probably do, that he shall periodically assail the institutions of the country. HILL'S action yesterday in joining with PEFFER in urging the Senate to declare war on the banks was the outcome of his inborn propensity for malignant deviltry. He saw an opportunity to embarrass the Administration by obstructing the task, already great and difficult enough, of securing a majority for the repeal of the Sherman act, and he embraced it with entire recklessness as to the consequences of his work. We ventured not long since to describe as public enemies some of the men at Washington and elsewhere who have in various unworthy ways striven to put off the day of relief to the suffering commerce and industries of the country. So good a Republican as Mr. JOHN FIELD of Philadelphia denounces them as "traitors to their country." Senator HILL'S action puts him within this category and well toward the head of the list. For this species of treason there is, unfortunately, no public penalty. HILL is anyway one of the most difficult of living men to punish. The execration of the community cannot be visited upon him, for he had it all before. The time has long gone by when he could be socially ostracized save by his present familiars, and that would be an honor. He loses no reputation by the escapade, because he had only ill repute. In short, he is one of the very few men in public life who have so slight a stake in the national welfare that they can venture, without present or prospective inconvenience, to raise their voices in a wanton endeavor to augment public perils which all other men, some in one way and some in another, but with equal sincerity and earnestness, are striving to avert.

HILL and PEFFER are probably about equally ignorant of the banking conditions into which they propose an inquiry. The resolution really calls upon the banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to say why their vaults are not bursting with currency, and why they refuse to give to all comers what they have not got. It does not clearly appear whether Senator HILL supposes that the banks of this city have been cashing over the counter their individual depositors' checks in Clearing House certificates, but we have no doubt that PEFFER entertains that belief. He would believe anything about a national bank. With both the fundamental idea seems to be that the banks have "violated the law," and assuming that the Secretary of the Treasury was looking the other way at the time, they demand that he shall pounce upon the guilty banks, shut them up one after the other, and so extend and complete the work of financial devastation that has been going on in the communities named in the resolution. If any persons should be in any degree disturbed by the outcry of these two political tramps of the Senate Chamber it will be well for them to bear in mind that both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency are exceptionally able, alert, and well-informed officials. If the banks have violated the law, the Secretary and the Controller are much better judges of the offense and of the manner and time of enforcing the penalties called for than either PEFFER or HILL. The matter may be wisely left to their discretion; and they are not ignorant, as the movers of the resolution probably are, of the immeasurable services of the banks to the mercantile and industrial community during the last two months, of their unflagging efforts to prevent suspensions and bankruptcies, and of the courage and freedom with which they have employed their resources for the general relief.

As the State Department takes occasion to point out, it is hardly safe to rely for information as to the intentions of the Chinese Empire upon private letters received in Cleveland, Ohio. If Consul BOWMAN is carrying around in his pocket an unsigned declaration of Viceroy LI HUNG CHANG we shall probably get official information about it after a while and know what it portends in the way of retaliation if the Geary act should not be modified. The most important item in this alleged announcement of the Hon. Mr. LI, via Tien-Tsin and Cleveland, Ohio, is that if the Geary act is to be enforced in all its rigor, after Congress has had an opportunity to take it back or soften it, laws will be enacted "looking toward the expulsion of all Americans from China." That would be rather harsh. China ought in all fairness to allow those now resident there to register and take out certificates of their right to stay. But if the Americans have to "go," retaliation may take another turn, and the Chinese question would be solved by expulsion on both sides. But let us wait until we hear from LI direct.

The dispatch of the *Philadelphia* to Honolulu to relieve the *Boston* will enable the latter to go, at an earlier date than had at first been expected, to the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs. It seemed likely, a few weeks ago, that the former vessel might first have to visit Apia to look after our interests there; but the surrender of the rebels in Samoa has helped to simplify the hard problem of furnishing ships for the multifarious duties requiring attention in the Pacific. The political situation in Nicaragua is also now less threatening, so that the *Alliance* could go from Corinto, if necessary, to take the place of the *Philadelphia* at Callao; but no vessel may be needed in Peruvian waters until the *Yorktown* reaches there. The *Charleston* is also on her way to the Pacific, while the *Thetis* is now again available for service on that station. After a few weeks the Bering Sea sealing season will be substantially over, and the navy vessels engaged in patrol work can be brought down for service in lower latitudes until next Spring. The *Adams* is still good for duty at Honolulu, where two vessels will doubtless be kept for a time. The important Pacific station is not likely again to see such a dearth of available vessels as that of a few months ago.

NO ABSENTEES!

No supporter of the Wilson repeal bill should leave Washington until after the vote unless he is paired. The opponents of the repeal, depend upon it, will muster every man. The anti-free-coinage men must not lose a vote.

Members should take no risks. Undoubtedly it would be pleasanter to pass the coming Sunday in the mountains or at the seashore than in the hot capital. But it is better to bake on the asphalt, so the fight is won, than to lose it through possible accidents and railroad delays for the sake of a few hours in the shade of trees or the breezes off the sea.

The majority is sufficient, we have no doubt. But who can safely forecast such a vote? Three or four votes, or even a single vote, may turn the scale. The question at issue is of such immense importance that no Congressman can venture to take the slightest chance in the matter.

Every member should stick to his post till the vote is taken, and the leaders for the repeal should see to it that all their supporters are admonished to that effect.

THE BANKS AND THE SENATE.

No one who has watched the proceedings of the Senate for the last fortnight can have failed to be struck by the number of Senators who have displayed a feeling of dislike, often of hostility, toward the national banks. With some of them we regret to say that this is mere demagogism, a desire to get on their side the ignorant and prejudiced people in their own States who know no better. With others, it seems to be entirely sincere. It takes the form not only of criticism, but of propositions which are supposed to be likely to work to the disadvantage of the banks. Mr. ALLEN of Nebraska, for instance, proposed that interest should be stopped on the additional 10 per cent. of bonds on which banks could issue notes under Mr. VOORHEES'S bill. Mr. COCKRELL of Missouri proposed that the funded loan of 1891—some $25,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds—should be exchangeable for a new issue of greenbacks, and should not be made the basis of any note issues under the Voorhees bill. Mr. STEWART of Nevada proposed to substitute for the Voorhees bill one by which all bonds might be exchanged for greenbacks, and be re-exchanged at will, the bonds drawing no interest while the greenbacks were out. Mr. BUTLER of South Carolina proposed to amend the Voorhees bill by repealing the tax on State bank notes.

The curious thing about all these propositions is the assumption that the national banks are in the hands of a few persons, generally supposed to be very rich, and who enjoy some sort of monopoly of the business of note circulation. One Senator even put down the total number at 24,000, and contrasted them with the 67,000,000 whose interests are supposed to be opposed to those of the banks. The fact is, that there are some 4,000 banks, with a capital in round numbers of $700,000,000, divided into 7,000,000 shares of $100 each. These shares are held by a very large number of persons, the larger part of them in small amounts, and a great number of them belong to women, or are held in trust for minors and other legatees, so that the number of persons interested in them directly or indirectly counts rather by the million than by the thousand. But these persons, whether many or few, have no monopoly of the advantage of circulation, since banking is as open to all who care to go into it as any other form of business, and requires no more capital than many other kinds of business, and not as much as a silver mine or a promising steel mill or a factory on any considerable scale. Moreover, so far are those who are in the banking business from regarding the issue of notes as a profitable monopoly from which competition should be excluded that they do not use the privilege to more than one-half of what is allowed by law. Their capital entitles them to issue some $700,000,000 in notes; they had outstanding only some $170,000,000 until the recent troubles induced them very slightly to increase this amount.

The various propositions we have recited will not be opposed by national bankers as such. They have no more interest in them than other business men, and for no other reason than other business men. So far as their own profits are concerned they would probably be perfectly willing to have Mr. STEWART'S see-saw from bonds to notes and from notes to bonds set at work. It would be bad policy for the Nation to issue new legal-tender notes, redeemable in gold, just now, for any purpose. But no national banker would, we think, care a nickel if any one chose to go into the business of swapping bonds for notes and back again. They would not do it themselves, for there is no secure profit in it; but if any one else chose to do it, it would not injure their business in the least. In short, if Senators could only persuade themselves that national bankers are very much like other men—manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen, and Senators—neither better nor worse, managing their business on much the same principles, and succeeding or failing for much the same reasons, they might finally get to legislating about banking with common sense, to the advantage of all concerned.

TAX RATE AND VALUATIONS.

Of course, the decrease in the city tax rate is due to an increase in the assessed valuation of property, greater, relatively, than the increase in municipal expenditures, but it does not follow that the increased valuations are a trick to cover up an actual increase of taxation. If it is a trick it is a very shallow one, for it is impossible to conceal the facts with which it deals. There is an increase of about $1,260,000 this year in the municipal expenses to be met by taxation over those of last year. That fact is not concealed, and whether it is justified or not depends, not on assessed valuations or tax rate, but on the question whether the additional amount is required for legitimate public purposes and is honestly applied. It is to be expected that in a city that is growing as rapidly as New-York and is constantly making public improvements the annual expenses of the Government will increase more or less. The evidence that they are increasing too fast does not lie in valuations and cannot be concealed in them.

At the same time with this increase of expenses there has been an increase in the assessed valuation of property amounting to over $105,000,000, which makes the reduction in the tax rate possible. Is this an illegitimate or arbitrary increase? The answer to that question is not to be found in the tax rate or the city expenses, but in the Assessors' books. It has been hastily assumed, and it is pure assumption, based on no evidence at all, to say that it is a trick and does not denote actual increase of value in taxable property, that this increase is wholly in real estate, and that as only about 60 per cent. of actual value is "supposed to be assessed," it would imply an increase of about $200,000,000 in actual value. The law "supposes" the full "actual value" to be assessed, and there would be nothing improper in increasing valuations that have been too low. But of this increase of $105,000,000 more than $47,000,000 was in personal property, which notoriously escapes the greater part of the assessment that the law intends it to bear.

The increased valuation of real estate this year is $57,677,790. Is that to any considerable extent an arbitrary increase made by the Assessors? There is no evidence of it on the surface, certainly. It is greater by about $17,000,000 than the increase of 1892 over the valuations of 1891, but then it is less by more than $12,000,000 than the increase of 1891 over 1890, and that comparison proves nothing. Building operations and improvements in the value of land surely go on from year to year, and the increase ought to appear in assessed valuations. It is to be noted, as of some significance, that of the increase this year over $36,000,000 occurs in the three wards that comprise Manhattan Island above Fortieth Street, the bulk of it in those which include the west side and Harlem, where building and improvement are known to have been going on at a rapid rate. Over $3,000,000 is in the ward just above the Harlem River, and in all the city below Fortieth Street the increase amounts to less than $18,000,000, though large and costly buildings have been constantly going up in that section.

We cannot find in these figures any evidence that the increase in assessed valuation of real estate is arbitrary or out of proportion to actual value. If such valuations have been made, the evidence is to be looked for in the assessment of the same property for two successive years where no improvements have been made upon it. In such cases the owners may be trusted to do the "kicking," and we have heard of no complaints indicating that the Department of Taxes and Assessments has been engaged in arbitrarily increasing assessments for the purpose of concealing a rate of expenditure that cannot be concealed or lowering a rate of taxation that speaks for itself. If there has been any such "trick" we should like to see it exposed.

THE BRITISH SEA LAWYER.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Sun* copies from a foreign paper an explanation of why Lord DUNRAVEN refused to allow the *Valkyrie* to sail any more races in English waters. There is an obvious explanation. The *Valkyrie* had remained in commission long enough to satisfy her owner that she could beat the only American yacht now in British waters. She had derived all the edification and instruction from racing with that unhappy bark, the *Navahoe*, that was to be had, and it was not much. There was a great deal of work to be done to put her in cruising trim to cross the ocean, and again in racing trim to meet the American representative yacht, and it was desirable that her master should see the American trial races in order to derive such further information as beating the *Navahoe* had failed to give him.

All this made it plausible enough that the *Valkyrie* should be withdrawn from contests in which she had proved herself decidedly the best boat of the year. But this obvious explanation was too superficial to suit the foreign paper from which the *Sun* quotes. That paper accordingly excogitates an able theory that Lord DUNRAVEN declined to race his boat any more because the Emperor of Germany owned a yacht that was engaged in the races, and because the Emperor of Germany was "no gentleman." He was no gentleman because he lodged a protest against the *Valkyrie*, one time when she was making a show of his boat, for having left a buoy on the port instead of on the starboard hand, contrary to the racing regulations, although she gained no advantage by it and would have beaten the *Meteor* with equal hollowness in any case.

It is a doubtful tale. It is true that American yachtsmen would have a considerable contempt for a yachtsman who claimed a race on so narrow a technicality. But it is not at all true that British yachtsmen would entertain, or would be entitled to entertain, the same sentiment. As a matter of fact, they are the most inveterate sea lawyers on the face of the earth, or, rather, of the waters, and the manner in which they pettifog has long been a grievance and an exasperation to American yachtsmen. Ever since the old days of Mr. ASBURY and the *Cambria*, this truth has been known and resented on this side of the Atlantic. One of the subtlest applications of sea law which maritime annals hold is the protest that was lodged against the crack cutter of her day upon the ground that her racing signal was some inches shorter than the regulations prescribed, having, in point of fact, been frayed and whipped out during the race which she won and for which she was disqualified. The protest was successful. This trick was played, not by a humble German Emperor, but by one proud British yachtsman against another proud British yachtsman. The force of pettifogging could no further go, and it is not seemly that a British yachtsman should resent the learning by a German Emperor of the manners and customs of British yachting. We do not believe that Lord DUNRAVEN has done anything of the kind.

DUBLIN AND AMERICA.

Our news columns contain the account of a most delightful, characteristic, and suggestive performance by the Municipal Council of Dublin. It appears that Admiral ERBEN, United States Navy, has lately visited that city with the *Chicago*, and was duly and, we trust, agreeably entertained by the Mayor. In offering official hospitalities to the American Admiral the Mayor seems, however, to have consulted his personal preference, or what he imagined might be the personal preference of the American Admiral, rather than his official responsibilities. At any rate, when he arranged for his luncheon he did not ask one of the Municipal Councilors whether, to use an idiom that has made its way from Erin to Columbia, "he had a mouth on him." This omission has been taken very seriously, it will be seen, by the Municipal Council; so seriously that they have declined to choose the Mayor for another term, although he made the most ample apologies for his omission, and maintained that his refusal to invite the Municipal Councilors was an error of the head and not of the heart.

Of course the Municipal Councilors did not need a free lunch. Perish the thought! What they looked at and resented was the insult to America that was conveyed in not inviting them to lunch. One of them recalled, with pathos, that the latest visit of an American frigate to Kingstown Harbor before this of the *Chicago* had been that of a vessel bearing food to the starving people of Ireland, and that therefore the Councilors should have been asked. The *ergo* is not very clear. It is, we believe, true that America has not felt herself insulted, and that no diplomatic notes have been interchanged between our Government and that of Great Britain upon the subject. The Mayor might perhaps extract from Admiral ERBEN a statement that he did not resent the absence of the Municipal Councilors, and did not know or care whether they were absent or not. But it is doubtful whether even such an assurance would reconcile the Councilors to the indignity that has been put upon America, and quite certain that the production of it would not now avail the wretched Mayor whose treason has definitively cost him his office.

What will impress all New-Yorkers in this simple tale is the likeness between the Municipal Council of Dublin and the Board of Aldermen of New-York, especially as the Board of Aldermen used to be. In all civic functions, especially of an international kind, the aim of the judicious has been to suppress the Board of Aldermen and to keep it out of view. This used to be very difficult before the board was practically deprived of authority to appropriate the public money to its own junkets. Since then it has been easier, but it is not to be doubted that the entertainments of the Duke of VERAGUA and of the Infanta have left many heartburnings among the Aldermen of New-York, though they have shown more reticence than the Municipal Council of Dublin. The Dublin incident shows, however, in what lofty jinks the enfranchised genius of the Irish capital is likely to express itself when Home Rule is granted and the baleful influence of "the Castle" is withdrawn.

OUR POST OFFICE NEEDS.

Mr. Dayton Pleading in Washington for Necessary Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Postmaster Dayton of New-York reached Washington at midnight and went to the Shoreham. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he came here for the purpose of having a talk with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis and Supervising Architect O'Rourke, regarding the improvements in the New-York Post Office Building he desires to have made. He understood that plans for the big skylight had been forwarded to New-York by Mr. O'Rourke, and that bids would soon be advertised for.

Mr. Dayton added that Mr. George E. Waring, the sanitary expert, had made a careful examination of the building and would make a report embodying his conclusions. Mr. Waring's report, Mr. Dayton says, will corroborate all the statements already made concerning the unsanitary condition of the building.

Mr. Dayton expects to return home to-morrow, and is hopeful of favorable action by the Treasury Department.

Sanitary Engineer Waring of Newport, R. I., made an inspection of the departments in the Post Office yesterday. He said the report of the Special Inspectors of the New-York Health Board was none too severe, as he found the condition of the building in many respects deplorable.

MR. TRACEY'S SENSE OF DUTY.

How the Congressman Played a Joke and Got Paid Promptly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Representative Tracey has been pursued to-day by a story illustrating his strict obedience to a sense of duty. It seems that instead of going to the House early last night he staid up town to go to a dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

The company was congenial, but between 10 and 11 o'clock Mr. Tracey excused himself and, jumping into a hack, was driven to the Capitol. When he arrived, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee was in the chair, there were very few members in the seats, there was nobody at all in the galleries, and Mr. Williams of Mississippi was making an able speech to his little group of listeners. He had just been notified by Speaker Pro Tempore Richardson that his time had expired, but Mr. Tracey, who desired to hear him speak further, asked that his time be indefinitely extended. The speaker resumed.

Mr. Richardson, who was very weary, made Mr. Tracey pay for his joke. He asked him to come up to the desk, and, upon some reasonable excuse, induced him to take the chair temporarily. Mr. Tracey took the chair, and he kept it, for Mr. Richardson got his hat and went down to his hotel to sleep, while Mr. Tracey sat up with Mr. Williams in order that his speech should not be curtailed.

HOPING FOR A COMPROMISE.

President Clark and His Employes Confer About a Reduction of Wages.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 23.—Committees from the various organizations whose members serve the Mobile and Ohio Railway Company held a conference here to-day with President J. C. Clark with the view of reaching some understanding as to the way in which the proposed reduction of wages of trainmen, conductors, shopmen, and other employes is to be carried out. The committees offered, on the part of the men, to forego 10 per cent. of their wages for four months, or 12¼ per cent. for three months, the same to be returned in the succeeding five months.

The company made a counter-proposal to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. for a period of seven months, and at the expiration of that time, if the financial condition of the road is as at present, the reduction to continue in force. This the men refused. Col. Clark declares that the necessity of the case forces the reduction, and that the reduction will surely be made. The men cite that there is an agreement requiring sixty days' notice before any change can be made in wages. The conference was for the purpose of seeing if this notice could be waived in favor of the company.

Col. Clark intimated that, if the company was held by the notice agreement, the reduction that would be made Nov. 1 would be made deep enough to cover the delay.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Sir Peter Walker of England is at the St. James.

—Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron Rosen, Russian Minister to Mexico, is at the Clarendon.

—Baron Jaurmes, German Ambassador to Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont and Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool are at the Victoria.

Confidence Not Disturbed in Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 23.—Interviews with all the Erie banks to-day show general cheerfulness and confidence. National bank deposits in Erie are more than half from the wage-earning class, and within ten days the deposits have exceeded the withdrawals by from $5,000 to $10,000 per day. There is ample currency for all local business, and while Cleveland and Buffalo have been paying with Clearing House checks the Erie banks have been paying currency.

The savings banks are receiving scores of cancellations of notices of withdrawal. Burglars have been looking for the parlor-stove and feather-bed banks, and that has sent a good many depositors back to the banks.

Factories that were closed are notifying their men of resumption.

No Ultimatum from China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Reports that the Chinese Government has sent an ultimatum to the United States with regard to the Chinese exclusion law are pronounced at the State Department to be without foundation.

It is regarded as particularly incredible that such a message should be sent by the mouth of a United States Consul and via Cleveland, Ohio.

The Chinese Government has made representations to the State Department through proper diplomatic channels as to what it considers should be done in the matter of the exclusion law, but no disposition to retaliate has been shown. In fact the State Department has been informed that action by China will be held in abeyance until Congress has had a chance to take up the matter for consideration.

Will Resume Work Monday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Steiner & Son, proprietors of the Universal Shirt Factory at Bradley Beach, near here, have announced that work will be resumed in their factory Monday.

The factory will start with about 400 hands who have been idle for nearly a month. The firm's headquarters are in New-York City.

Tribute to Major Morris B. Farr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the death of Major Morris B. Farr the National Guard of this State and of the country at large lost a stanch friend.

He was one of the few writers on National Guard matters who kept thoroughly posted on the subject. A graduate of the school of the citizen soldier, he was always an enthusiast on the several branches of the service, and particularly on rifle work and signaling.

He wrote intelligently, fearlessly, and entertainingly, and through his efforts the "Military Gossip" of the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES became the standard of news on military subjects.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1893. SERGEANT.

THE NEW KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Its Success or Failure Will Settle a Highly-Important Question.

The experiment that begins in West Thirty-fourth Street next Monday night will enable observant New-Yorkers to judge for themselves just how far this big town has become "cosmopolitan" in the last quarter of a century. Messrs. Koster & Bial, who about twenty-five years ago were bottlers of lager beer, and who through various stages came to be proprietors of a concert garden in West Twenty-third Street that in recent years has been transformed into a sort of combination of the cheaper kind of London music 'all and the cheaper kind of Paris café chantant, while retaining always a strong likeness to the typical German beer garden, are the persons who are interested above all others in the result of this new scheme. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, who will be their more or less silent but not inconspicuous partner, stands, like Scotland, where he did. His big Manhattan Opera House having failed to pay as a theatre, he has not much to lose if it fails as a variety hall and much to gain if the new scheme succeeds.

Messrs. Koster & Bial have shown their faith in the experiment by spending money lavishly for alterations and new decorations. The new music hall will be very unlike the old Koster & Bial's. It will be, indeed, a spacious, magnificent, perfectly-appointed theatre, in which high prices will be charged, and elaborate stage performances will be given. Its likeness to the Empire in London and the Olympia in Paris is obvious, but New-York is not yet Paris or London.

Old Koster & Bial's and its rival, the Imperial, have depended on a certain class for support, a large class, of course, in a metropolis like this, but not large enough for so great an enterprise as the new Koster & Bial's to depend upon wholly. That must have the support of the general run of theatregoers. It is a theory of New-York managers that the women, the mothers, wives, and daughters of merchants, clerks, and salesmen, form their chief support. Plays are written for the women, actors act for them. And the women must go to the new Koster & Bial's and like it if that enterprise is to succeed.

For the pale, very young gentlemen whose chief aim in life is to "open wine"; for the reddish and bald elderly gentlemen who totter in the train of Euphrosyne to ease their hearts; for the very blonde young things with intensely black eyes who accompany these, there will be room enough, but they will not be permitted to dominate or give tone to the place. The rowdy element will be altogether out of place in an establishment that possesses none of the characteristics of the "free and easy." The men will smoke, and there will be no lack of liquid refreshments, but there will be no open bar and no place for revelry except the chaste revelries of the painted scene.

These facts were manifested at the "private view" of the new Koster & Bial's yesterday. The general appearance of the ground floor is unchanged, though every other row of orchestra stalls has been removed.

There are still 700 upholstered chairs on this floor, and on their backs are little shelves to hold tumblers and wine glasses. The floor above this, commonly known as the balcony floor, is fitted up with sixteen handsome boxes, and this will be the most exclusive part of the house, the part upon which Mr. Ollie Teall has fixed his eye. Back of these boxes is a promenade, which is reached by a marble staircase leading from the main foyer. On the floor above this is the promenade, or what is termed in the English music halls, "The Lounge," which will accommodate 800 persons. In this space will be found tables and chairs, where refreshments will be served. A garden-like effect is given to this big promenade by the placing of palms, evergreens, and tropical plants here and there.

The price of admission will range from 25 cents to $15, according to location. The general admission will be 75 cents. The price of the orchestra chairs will be $1.50.

For ventilation, two twenty-five-horse-power exhaust fans have been placed on either side of the auditorium just back of the proscenium boxes, of which there are sixteen. Six of the private boxes have been removed from the front of the promenade on the second floor. This will enable people who are strolling about to walk forward and obtain a full view of the stage. Only one matinée will be given each week, on Saturday. The ushers will wear uniforms. The auditorium and stage will be lighted by a new system of electric lights. The curtains, upholstery, and draperies are of blue plush, satin, and silk.

The American "variety show" seems to have been a gradual development from four different sources—namely, the old "free-and-easys" and cellar "concert halls," which grown-up New-York would not tolerate, but which every middle-aged citizen can remember vividly as glowing spots on dark Broadway; the now extinct stage of negro minstrelsy, the remnant of French opéra bouffe that was transplanted here in 1867, and the occasional importations from the London music halls. Late in the sixties the variety show thrived here as it has never thrived since. Its unhealthy boom culminated in the establishment of the big theatre of varieties on the site of Tammany Hall, which failed. Variety performers, following in the wake of J. K. Emmet, then began to invade the dramatic stage with "specialty" plays, and the pendulum of variety swung backward.

Lately there has been a revival of variety, and a growth of interest in it on the part of people supposed to have a taste for higher things was first manifested in the prodigious success of Carmencita at the old Koster & Bial's. That place and Mr. Tony Pastor's sensibly-conducted and always respectable little theatre of varieties began to be invaded by "society." This led to the attempt to reproduce here the glories of the Empire and Alhambra of modern Babylon, in which variety, coupled with ballet d'action, adorned with laces and silks and jewels, has reached its perfect flower. Mr. Rudolph Aronson made the attempt at the Casino, without sufficiently counting the cost beforehand. He had had no previous experience in that line of "business."

Messrs. Koster & Bial have had many years of valuable experience. They know the alphabet of variety and the grammar, too. They will begin to sell seats for the first performance in the new Koster & Bial's to-day, and next Monday, besides a long programme of most interesting "turns," they will present the splendid ballet called "Versailles," with Clara Qualitz as principal dancer. The eyes of the multitude are upon them, for they are about to settle a much vexed question, Is New-York really cosmopolitan?

"Fanny" in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Johnstone Bennett presented her new play "Fanny" here to-night before a very large and very kind audience. The play was well received and Miss Bennett was enthusiastically applauded. "Fanny" is a piece in three acts. It is not particularly funny. The story is trite.

Prof. Pixley's father leaves a will instructing the professor to get married at a certain time or lose a fortune. The professor is disappointed by the girl he loves and marries a barmaid named Fanny. He never lives with her.

He discovers that she had a previous husband named Smith, and in company with a Capt. Manton organizes an expedition to find Smith, supposed to be in Africa. Manton is married to a rich woman. She subscribed liberally to the Smith expedition. He used the funds, and as Pixley has fallen in love with a widow named Dormer, Manton tells him that Fanny is dead, hoping to get him to start the expedition, as he cannot return the subscriptions.

Meantime Fanny has died and her twin sister, married to a law clerk, makes herself known to Manton and demands money, claiming that she is Fanny. Pixley marries the widow, and on the wedding night Fanny and her husband come to his house. Mrs. Pixley thinks that Fanny is Manton's wife. Pixley thinks that she is some woman with whom he is traveling. There are two or three humorous complications and everything is duly unentangled in the last act.

Miss Bennett has a part very like Jane. Her best work is done in a repetition in the second act of the dinner scene in "Jane." W. J. Ferguson does some very good character acting.

Mexico Expecting Great Prosperity.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 23.—Heavy shipments of Mexican dollars have been sent to New-York for London, and New-Yorkers operating in the dollars are making a good profit on gold obtained in London with the silver, as they pay drafts on them in Clearing House paper. Large shipments of dollars are also going to San Francisco.

There is an increasing feeling of confidence here, due to the continued solidity of commercial houses, and trade is improving owing to the anticipation of abundant harvests. Some of the best-informed bankers believe that Mexico is on the eve of another boom, because of the great progress made in agriculture, which will enable the country to pay largely for its imports in produce.

The Government will have no difficulty in meeting October interest on the debt. All the departments of public revenue are improving, especially the customs receipts.

"Harper's" for September.

The September number of *Harper's* is strong in all its features, the uniformity of their excellence being striking. From Mr. Davis's vivid narrative of scenes at a general election in England to Col. Dodge's paper on Egyptian riders, from Mrs. Pennell's account of her impressions in "An Albert Dürer Town" to Prof. Norton's selections from Lowell's letters, from ex-Senator Maxey's article on Texas to Mr. Janvier's New-York paper entitled "Down Love Lane," constant rarity and strong attractions gratify the reader. Few who possess this number will find anything to pass over unread. We can foresee it holding its place on many library tables for the next four weeks, and at or near the top of the pile.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—A Philadelphia firm has just received from England several original documents in the handwriting of William Penn, including a will written just before he left America for England after his first visit, a deed of land in Pennsylvania, and a letter to his wife. The signature to the will has been torn off. The letter is addressed to "My most dear Gulielma Penn," and begins: "Being now about to leave this part of the world and ready to come to yea, not knowing how the Lord pleaseth to deal with me in my voyage, least the sea be my grave and the deep my sepulchre, I write unto thee, as my beloved one, the great joy and crown of my life above all visible comforts, always vallued by me, and honored above women."

—Frederic Joy, second son of the Hon. James F. Joy, died in Detroit on Monday of fever contracted in Rome while on a wedding tour in Europe with his wife, whom he married in December last. He was a college graduate, of high literary attainments and strong intellectual abilities. Physically he was a fine example of American manhood, tall and well proportioned, and with a decided taste for athletics, in which he outstripped most of his associates. He was a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Club, and of the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes surprised and pleased the congregation present at a Methodist camp meeting in Asbury Grove, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, having driven over from his Summer residence in a closed carriage. He entered the tabernacle tent where the religious services were held, leaning upon a friendly arm, and sat some time listening to the speaking and the singing. Dr. Holmes is liberal in his religious beliefs, but he was heard to say that he liked the Methodists because they believe so thoroughly what they preach.

—Rudyard Kipling's remarks concerning Chicago have not been pleasantly received by all the newspapers of that city, and one of them bluntly says that it does not care "whether he comes to see the White City or not," which moves another to remark that its neighbor makes a mistake and to add: "We do care. The impression which an object like the fair will make on a mind like Mr. Kipling's is a matter of curious interest."

—It is stated that Prof. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, who has been a professor in the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, N. H., and in Dartmouth College since 1875, will tender his resignation of the Chair of Mathematics at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees and will hereafter devote his time, energies, and great talent solely to literary work.

—The monument erected by the family of the late Gov. Richard D. Hubbard of Connecticut in loving remembrance of his memory will be placed in position in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, within a few days. It is of gray granite, 7 feet square at the base, and 30 feet in height. Its only inscription will be the family name, Hubbard, on the base.

—Ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck of Nebraska, who has been very ill at his home, is now in Washington visiting his brother, and, in spite of his weakness, bore the fatigues of his long journey to the East unexpectedly well. He is shortly to go to the Massachusetts sea shore and anticipates receiving there much benefit from the change of scene and air.

—Dr. Edward Eggleston told a friend at Chautauqua the other day that he was working on another novel, and that it would probably be the last novel he would write. "When I started," he said, "I had a name for it, but I have written away from the name, and will have to find another."

SMALL TALK.

—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not hesitate to stop, through its agents, in the streets of Philadelphia United States mail wagons when they are being drawn by sick or maimed horses, and to take the animals away, whether the United States mails suffer detention or not. At least this is the story told by the local press. The agents protest that the law against inhumanity shall not be ignored through the greed of contractors, even if the wagons are conveying the mail.

—Twenty Mormon Elders, most of them fresh from Utah, have just closed a camp meeting in North Attleborough, Mass., which has been largely attended. Among them was Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith, who was killed at Nauvoo during the anti-Mormon excitement fifty years ago. It is said there were many conversions during the meeting and several baptisms.

—A Boston paper assigns one of the Bay State Representatives to a position by Speaker Crisp's appointment on the House Committee on "Ventilation and Acoustics." The paper is likely to hear from the honorable gentleman if it keeps its own acoustic facilities in proper receptive condition.

NUGGETS.

—"Would you recognize the burglar if you saw him?"

Miss Antique—Oh, dear, no.

"But you said that you had a good view of his face!"

Miss Antique—True enough, but to speak to a strange gentleman without an introduction—never! —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Mabel—Oh, Helen, I got a letter from George this afternoon abjectly begging my forgiveness for our little quarrel last week, and inclosing a three-carat diamond ring, and he's coming to-night.

Helen—That's what comes of quarreling. Just you wait. I'll give my Henry such a razzle-dazzle to-night that he'll send me a six-carat ring inside of three days.—*Judge.*

—The police who were sent to break up a prize fight were a little slow in getting to their destination. But that this kind of negligence is not the invariable policy of the officers is shown by the way in which they snapped up a couple of curbstone evangelists recently.—*Chicago Record.*

—When a hotel and a portion of its occupants go up in a conflagration, the knowledge soon becomes general that it was a tinder box and fire trap. Even building inspectors become acquainted with the fact at this stage of the proceedings.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The man who wagered a lady that he could thread a needle in less time than she could sharpen a pencil won in sixteen minutes, at the end of which time the lady had whittled up her pencil.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

—Mr. Jordan of Salem, Mass., may thank a silver dollar, which diverted the course of a bullet, that he isn't on the other side of his own name.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Ahlers—Wohlfarth.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—There was a pretty church wedding at St. Mary's Church, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, when Miss Anne Wohlfarth of 425 Ninth Avenue, New-York, and Herman Ahlers, nephew of Herman Borneman of 346 High Street, this city, were married.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Borneman of Reading, Penn., an uncle of the bridegroom. Miss Emelia Borneman was the bridesmaid and William Tangeman the best man.

After the wedding, dinner was served at the home of Mr. Borneman.

Smith—Hyland.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Miss Kate E. Hyland, daughter of John Hyland, and John E. Smith were married in St. Columba's Church to-night. The bride's cousin, the Rev. Joseph P. A. McCormick of St. John's Church, Paterson, officiated.

Among the guests were many officials of Essex County.

Charles P. McClelland at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—State Senator Charles P. McClelland of Dobbs Ferry arrived in Washington this evening and went to the Arlington. He had a chat with Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, and several other politicians. Mr. McClelland said he came to attend to purely professional business at the Treasury Department.

FOR BOIES AND HONEST MONEY

EARNEST AND HARMONIOUS CONVENTION OF IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Nomination for Governor Made by Acclamation—Lieut. Gov. Bestow Renominated on First Ballot—Great Enthusiasm for the Ticket—No Conflict Upon the Silver Question—Brilliant Speech by Temporary Chairman—Picturesque Arraignment of Republicans.

For Governor—HORACE BOIES of Waterloo.
For Lieutenant Governor—SAMUEL L. BESTOW.
For Supreme Court Judge—JOHN CLEGGATT of Mason City.
For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. B. KNOEPFLER.
For Railroad Commissioner—THOMAS BOWMAN of Council Bluffs.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 23.—Gov. Horace Boies, the idol of the Iowa Democracy, is again its standard bearer, having been nominated to-day for the Governorship by the State Convention of his party. His nomination by acclamation was accomplished not only with harmony, but with greater enthusiasm and determination than attended his nomination two years ago.

It was something more than admiration for the man and confidence in his political honesty and sagacity that induced the party at a critical period to ignore the popular prejudice against third terms and force him to take a leadership that he has tried to bestow upon another.

Nobody, Republican or Democrat, doubts that the Governor tried hard to avoid the nomination. He requested his personal friends, E. H. Hunter, W. W. Witmer, Col. L. M. Martin, Chairman Fullen, and others, the men who have heretofore represented him, to prevent his nomination. But they, like other Democrats, were convinced that he ought to be nominated, that

Horace Boies.

he was the strongest candidate who could possibly be put forward, and while they did not, in deference to his wishes, personally urge his nomination, they did not interfere to prevent it. They let the delegates come to the only logical conclusion without being influenced.

There was little talk of anything but Boies, and no opposition to his nomination. The convention greeted every mention of his name with tremendous applause. The party and not the politicians have made him a candidate. The rest of the ticket is strong, because it is well distributed over the State, and all interested are fairly recognized and go home well satisfied.

John P. Irish of California, who, until ten years ago, had been a leader of the Iowa Democracy for twenty-five years, came here in the interest of honest money. He wielded a powerful influence in holding the party in line, as the honest-dollar platform shows.

There was no trouble about silver in the convention, and the silver men, with a few exceptions, have accepted the result gracefully as good Democrats.

The temperance plank is the same as that of two years ago, except that a clause has been added favoring home manufacture of liquor. This, it is believed, will add strength.

Every county in the State was fully represented in the convention, which has not happened in an Iowa Democratic Convention before. Henry Vollmer, the temporary Chairman, is Mayor of Davenport, and is only twenty-six years old. He is the youngest Mayor of a first-class city in the United States. His speech was the most brilliant an Iowa convention has heard for years.

In the course of his address, speaking of the stand taken by the Republicans upon the prohibition question, Mr. Vollmer picturesquely remarked:

"The indecent contortions of the Republican Party of Iowa on this great issue, executing a veritable *danse du ventre* on the slippery platform built in this city one week ago, will soon gain for Iowa the name of the Midway Plaisance of American politics, where, with much that is good, noble, and grand, are found some of the strangest freaks and disgusting monstrosities to be found anywhere among the higher anthropoids.

"Crafty leaders, forcing down the throats of the bigoted rank and file of their party the illtasting decoction brewed at the secret conclaves held last Fall in the river counties of the State, where Brother Blythe and Brother McFarland impersonated the witches in "Macbeth," and, dancing round the fiery caldron, "in the poisoned entrails threw" to produce that wicked charm that was worked on the Republican State Convention of last week.

"But await the sequel. When the liberal Republican Macbeth meets the orthodox Prohibition Macduff on the bloody field at Dunsinane this Fall I much fear that the first Mac will fall before the second in the most approved Shakespearean manner."

All the members of the State Central Committee except Seevers of the Sixth District were re-elected. There was some talk of a fight on the committee by some jealous office seekers, but it did not amount to anything. Chairman Fuller will probably be re-elected, and E. H. Hunter will be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Democrats consider that they have acted wisely in making Boies their candidate for Governor instead of running him for United States Senator. The campaign, they say, may now be directed on State issues, where the Democracy is very much stronger in Iowa than on national issues.

It is likely that a series of joint debates will be arranged between Boies and Jackson, the Republican nominee. These would be most important debates, for both are able campaigners.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock this morning by Chairman Fuller of the State Central Committee. The temporary organization having been effected an adjournment was ordered until 2 o'clock.

The convention having re-assembled F. D. Allen of Audubon was selected as permanent Chairman, and as soon as he had made a short address the convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Governor.

State Senator W. W. Dodge of Burlington presented the name of Horace Boies. In a dramatic manner he called upon all who wanted Horace Boies for their candidate to arise.

The delegates arose and cheered.

Afterward a formal motion was made that Gov. Boies be renominated by acclamation. The motion was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported a platform, of which the following is a part:

"We declare our confidence in the Administration of Grover Cleveland, President of the United States. We have faith in his wisdom, honesty, and ability to lead the country out of the bogs into which it has been plunged by the unwise and corrupt class legislation of the Republican Party, and to bring about an era of national and individual prosperity.

"The present unfortunate financial stringency is the direct legacy of a Republican Administration. It is the logical result of the McKinley tariff, of the Sherman silver law, of fostering of trusts, of legislation for the avowed benefit of classes against the masses, of preference of the rich over the poor in legislation, and of corrupt combination and bossism. It is these things which have combined to shake credit, to foment distrust, to paralyze business, and to create panic.

"We reiterate our devotion to the cause of tariff reform set forth in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1892, and we urge Congress to give the country early relief, having in view a permanent, stable, honest, and equitable revenue system.

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift which has brought present financial perils and troubles upon us, and demand the immediate repeal of the silver-purchase clause thereof, and with the National Democratic Convention of 1892 we hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and fluctuating currency. Pending a final settlement and adjustment of the monetary question, we express full faith in the wisdom of the present Democratic Congress to enact such legislation as will best meet the requirements of the country.

"As a partial reparation for the unjust confiscation of private property caused by the prohibitory law we favor such legislation as will permit the manufacture of spirituous and vinous liquors within the State, thereby giving to our own people at least equal rights in this respect with the manufacturers of other States.

"We reaffirm our adherence to the doctrine of control and regulation of railroads as now enacted into law, and we favor such changes as experience may show to be necessary to protect the people from evasions of law and extortions through imperfections of the law, and as will establish just and equitable relations between the people and railway corporations on all travel and traffic over railway lines.

"We favor the establishment by law of a free public employment office in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Two candidates were presented for Lieutenant Governor. They were S. L. Bestow, the present incumbent, and G. B. McFall of Oskaloosa. McFall developed unexpected strength, but Bestow was renominated, the vote standing: Bestow, 662; McFall, 449. The nomination of Mr. Bestow was made unanimous on motion of Mr. McFall.

There had been but little preliminary skirmishing with regard to the nomination for Supreme Court Judge. Six candidates were presented. On the second ballot the votes came to John Cleggatt of Mason City so rapidly that he was nominated by acclamation before the vote was completed. State Superintendent of Schools Knoepfler was renominated by acclamation, and the ticket was completed by the nomination of Thomas Bowman of Council Bluffs for Railroad Commissioner.

After the vote was announced Gov. Boies appeared. The entire audience arose and cheered. As soon as order was restored, Gov. Boies said:

"When a few weeks ago I directed a letter to the Chairman of the State Central Committee saying that I was not a candidate for renomination, I expressed my honest desire in the matter. I recognize, however, that I am but one member of a great political party, every member of which is as much entitled to his opinion as I am to mine.

"Your action comes to me as a Democrat. I accept the nomination which you offer, and I will do all in my power to make the ticket successful. I thank you again for this evidence of your esteem and your confidence."

FAMILY STRIFE FOR CHILDREN.

Carson Lake's Daughters the Subjects of Litigation at New-Brighton.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 23.—A contest has been begun in the Surrogate's Court of this county, before Surrogate S. D. Stephens, for the possession of the children of Carson Lake, formerly editor of the New-York *Press*.

Carson Lake married about twenty years ago Miss Olie Elizabeth Helfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Helfer of Akron, Ohio, where Mr. Helfer is Superintendent of the Buckeye Machine Works. Mr. Lake's wife died leaving him with five daughters, the oldest being now nineteen years of age.

In 1888 Mr. Lake married his stenographer, Miss Emily Moeller, daughter of August Moeller, a carpenter, now residing at 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New-York. She was then but seventeen, less than three years older than Mr. Lake's eldest child. Mr. Lake was stricken with paresis, and early in this year was adjudged insane and is now in the Middletown Asylum.

The second Mrs. Lake was appointed custodian of the children and was given charge of the property, which, when all debts were paid, amounted to less that $1,500. The court allowed her $60 per month for the care of the children, and she has since supported herself and her own daughter, now aged two years, by newspaper work on New-York dailies.

Last May she brought her family to this place and rented a cottage on what is known as Fort Hill.

Last week Mr. Lake's mother, who has married again, and is now Mrs. Wallace Mayo of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Helfer arrived in New-York for the purpose of obtaining possession of Mr. Lake's five daughters by his first wife. The grandmothers declare that they had not heard of Mr. Lake's trouble until a few weeks ago. They united in the application for the custody of the young ladies through their counsel, Gen. Thomas Ewing.

A citation was issued, returnable Sept. 5, and a further order was granted giving temporary possession of the two girls under fourteen years to their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Martha Lake-Mayo.

An attempt was made to serve this order late last evening, but Mrs. Lake could not be found. At noon to-day Mrs. Lake, with her eldest stepdaughter held a conference with Gen. Ewing. She declared that she had made a faithful promise to her husband not to let his children go to their grandparents, and that she should endeavor to keep it.

This morning Mrs. Mayo went to Mrs. Lake's cottage with Thomas Ewing, Jr. Mrs. Lake was in New-York, and the girls, given into their grandmother's custody by the order, entered so vigorous a protest that they were left behind, and to-morrow has been fixed for the formal taking charge of them.

JOHN E. RUSSELL WOULD ACCEPT.

Willing to be Democratic Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Ex-Congressman John E. Russell of Leicester will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this Fall. He said yesterday that he would not decline a nomination if the convention should tender it, and no one at this end of the State doubts that the convention will jump at the chance of securing him as the party standard bearer.

"I have recently been asked concerning my willingness to run for the Governorship," said Mr. Russell to a reporter, "but have turned the matter off by saying that it would be settled satisfactorily by the convention. A man is not warranted in declining that which has hardly been offered him.

"I have not said that I would not run and I may run yet. Personally, I do not want to be Governor of Massachusetts any more than I wanted to be Secretary of the Navy.

"If I should accept the nomination it would be wholly from a sense of duty."

Mr. Russell expressed regret that Mayor Matthews of this city had declined to be a candidate. He then said:

"I do not know to what extent Mr. George Fred Williams's name has been used in connection with the nomination or whether he has been asked whether or not he would serve, but I know this, that the Democratic Party should grapple to young men like Williams with hooks of steel, for they stand for something."

Southeastern Massachusetts claims the second place on the ticket and names as its candidate W. L. Douglas of Brockton, the shoe manufacturer. Mr. Douglas is willing to run.

"I would consider such a nomination as a distinct honor," he said to-day, "and if I am nominated I shall enter into the fight with one purpose in view, that of securing a Democratic victory, and with such an able man as my friend John E. Russell to head the ticket success is assured.

"Whether I shall be successful or not in the convention, it is my opinion that the Democratic Party should have the support of every true citizen for many reasons.

"The coming campaign will be one of the most important in the history of this State. The Republicans will undoubtedly base their hopes upon Attorney General Pillsbury to win this Fall. The Democrats can defeat him as easily as any other candidate. The people are not displeased with the idea of having a Democratic Governor, and I do not think they will change their minds this Fall."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Eight armed men with blackened faces visited Andrew Schrader and his wife near Wymansville, Ind., Tuesday night, and whipped them with hickory switches because their domestic differences offended the neighborhood.

—Dr. Max Schumann, a Paris geologist and naturalist, who has been exploring in Texas and Mexico, is missing. It is feared that he is lost in the mountains of Mexico.

—David Webber, a member of the Newfoundland Legislature and editor of the *Trinity Record* at St. John's, was drowned Tuesday by the capsizing of his boat in Trinity Bay.

—Mrs. Mary Bannon, ninety-two years old, of Osage Township, Mo., joined the Christian Church yesterday, and was immersed in Sucker Lake, near Nevada, Mo.

—José Rosel and Abigail Salazar, lovers in the City of Mexico, took poison and died together, because of the girl's father's objection to their marriage.

—The St. Louis Board of Health has asked Congress to investigate the pollution of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers by the Chicago Drainage Canal.

—An anti-Chinese convention has been called to meet in San Francisco next month to make formal appeal for the enforcement of the Geary law.

—Strikes are threatened on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road if the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages should be enforced.

—The steamer Dorcas of Halifax, N. S., and the barge Etta Stewart, which was in tow, have been lost, with eighteen persons on board.

—The abolition of Sunday funerals is under discussion by the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents at Minneapolis.

—E. C. Butler's appointment as Secretary of the United States Legation, City of Mexico, gives much satisfaction in that city.

—Bishop McMahon's funeral will take place to-day from the cathedral at Hartford, Conn., Archbishop Williams officiating.

—The Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut volunteers had its twenty-eighth annual reunion at Savin Rock yesterday.

—Four hundred men are fighting forest fires caught from burning brush and passing trains near Woodville, Wis.

—There are now eighteen cases of smallpox at Muncie, Ind. The infected district has been quarantined.

—The Trustees of Tufts College have voted to establish in Boston a medical school for both sexes.

—William Smith, the Camden (Ark.) wife murderer, will be executed on Friday, Sept. 8.

A SNUB FOR MONMOUTH PARK

THE CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB TO IGNORE ITS RULINGS.

A Demand that the Expulsion of Newspaper Writers from Monmouth Park Shall Be Respected at Sheepshead Bay Will Not Be Complied with—Disruption of the Board of Control Expected to Follow—The Association, Now Thoroughly Enraged, Brings Suits for Libel.

The reason for the visit of W. H. Vredenburgh of the counsel for the Monmouth Park Association to the race track on Tuesday, and the mysterious conferences that were held with J. A. Morris, the practical head of the concern, and A. F. Walcott, who figures as the President, were made apparent yesterday. Sheriff Smock of Monmouth County was at the track bright and early yesterday with a lot of summonses issued by Chief Justice Mercer Beasley of the Supreme Court of the State, setting forth that the Monmouth Park Association had brought suit in the Supreme Court of the State for damages sustained to the extent of $100,000, in some way or other. These damages they proposed to have assessed by the court upon THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the *New-York Tribune*, and Tracy Bronson and John S. McDonald, who are assumed to have some sort of connection with the two papers named, as nearly as could be ascertained from the summons.

How, when, or in what way the damages sued for were sustained does not appear in the papers that were drawn up by Mr. Vredenburgh, but it was reported that there was a suit for libel concealed somewhere in the State that these summons had to do with.

President Walcott saw the summons served on Mr. Bronson, who was assumed by the Sheriff to have something or other to do with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He sat in his cock-loft over the judges' stand, and after the service was as gay as a child with a new toy nearly up to the time of the running of the last race. In that his horse Sam Weller, which had been backed all over the betting ring as "a good thing" for the race, was beaten out of sight. It was reprted that the President had backed the colt for a good round sum and that he ost more money than he cares to lose in these hard times. That was why the pleased expression that had covered his face after the service of the summons, even as the dirt covers the face of an Anarchist, faded away and gave place to a frown such as may be seen on the face of a man who has made a foolish and costly bet at roulette or baccarat. Even the joy derived from the bringing of a libel suit did not fully compensate for the loss of the good cash that had been thrown away by the failure of a horse that had been backed at 10 to 1 to land the money for his owner.

The supreme satisfaction that had filled Mr. Walcott's breast when he knew that the libel suit was under way was short-lived. His nignity was offended shortly after Sheriff Smock had done his duty, by the appearance of a messenger at the track with a letter from the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club. This letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Monmouth Park Association. It was in reply to an official letter from the managers of the Monmouth Park Association to the officers of the Coney Island Jockey Club, calling the attention of the latter to the fact that the Executive Committee of the Monmouth Park Association had in its profound wisdom seen fit to rule off the Monmouth Park track Messrs. Arthur F. Bowers of the *New-York Tribune* and Tracy Bronson of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The Monmouth Park Association had asked in that letter that the Coney Island Jockey Club should recognize that rule of expulsion and should refuse to admit to the Sheepshead Bay track the two gentlemen named, so that the peace and happiness of the managers of the Monmouth Park Association should be made more complete and more nearly perfect.

The letter sent in reply to this arrogant request did not wholly meet with the approval of Mr. Walcott. Cornelius Fellowes, the Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, respectfully informed H. G. Crickmore, the Secretary of the Monmouth Park Association, that the Coney Island Jockey Club could not comply with the request of the Monmouth Park Association in the particular referred to. Just what the phraseology of the letter was did not appear, as the Monmouth Park managers were not anxious to make public the way in which they were politely but effectually snubbed by the Coney Island Jockey Club and told that they preferred to conduct their affairs in their own way and without regard to any personal quarrels that the Monmouth Park Association or John A. Morris might have on their hands.

Mr. Fellowes's letter, it was reported on what was apparently good authority, informed the Monmouth Park authorities in effect that the Coney Island Club could not recognize the rule of expulsion made against the two newspaper writers, because there did not appear to the Executive Committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club any good reason why the gentlemen named should be ruled off any race course, as there was no charge of fraud or corrupt practice made against either of them.

That letter was the outcome of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club held yesterday morning, at which there were present Messrs. J. G. K. Lawrence, President; Cornelius Fellowes, Secretary; J. G. Bradford, Treasurer, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Lawrence Kip, and John G. Heckscher. Ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island and William K. Vanderbilt, the two other members of the committee, were not in the city. After a session lasting two hours, in which a variety of other matters were considered, the committee, by a unanimous vote, placed itself on record as against granting the request of the Monmouth Park Managers as to the ruling off of the two offending newspaper writers.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club was a surprise to no one, unless it was Mr. Walcott, who it was said expected that the Coney Island people do as they were requested to do in the matter. In spite of every effort made at the Monmouth Park track to keep the matter quiet the news leaked out that the Monmouth Park people had received a direct and deliberate snub. There was but one opinion expressed outside of the membership of the Monmouth Park Executive Committee membership. That was that the Coney Island people had done what was right and just in the matter and what every horse owner, trainer, and bookmaker at the track hoped they would do. They are all tired of the sort of business that has been going on at the Monmouth Park track, and are glad to see some one give evidence of the fact that they are not to be governed by the narrow and foolish policy that has been pursued at the race course.

Mr. John A. Morris was not at the track during the afternoon. He had received an intimation that his absurd request would be denied and had gone at once to Nantucket last evening when he discovered that the Coney Island Jockey Club was determined to break away from the Board of Control rather than be subject to his dictation.

Independent action of the Coney Island Jockey Club in this matter was expected when the fact that the Monmouth Park Association had demanded that their act in ruling off two newspaper men should be made a precedent for the exclusion of Messrs. Bowers and Bronson from all race tracks was made known. The Coney Island people are progressive and fearless, as is well known. So the rumor spread on Tuesday evening that the action would result in the dissolution of the Board of Control. While this does not of necessity follow, yet it will either be dissolved, in all probability, or will be completely reorganized with a new lot of men in control of matters, and with John A. Morris left out in the cold.

Mr. Morris was so angry at the probable outcome of the meeting of yesterday that he ran away, so that he would have a chance to recover from his chagrin at defeat away from the sight of the men who would rejoice over his downfall and the defeat of his fondest hope. That was the exclusion of the two writers named from other tracks in this State, so that he would have a good excuse from keeping them off from Morris Park track without being forced to make a personal matter of it when the Fall racing should begin at his track in Westchester. Now he must make the fight against them single handed in this State, as the Brooklyn Jockey Club will follow the example set by the Coney Island Jockey Club and refuse to shut its gates in the face of any representatives of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the *New-York Tribune*.

Little else than the deserved snub that the Monmouth Park people had received was talked of at the track yesterday, as the racing was of the very poorest character. The attendance continued very slight, and the business was so poor in the betting ring that every bookmaker expressed himself as heartily glad that the meeting was so nearly ended. Said one of the most prosperous and respected of these men:

"The Monmouth Park Association, by what it has done, and more particularly by what it has left undone, has done more injury to racing than can be repaired in five years at least, in my opinion. The sport has received a black eye at the very least, and it would be no surprise to me if it had not received a 'knock out blow,' to use the language of the prize ring—language that is expressive if it is not elegant. If, instead of captious fault-finding about very sadly-needed criticism, they had encouraged it and commended it, and instructed their judges to keep their eyes and ears open instead of having them conveniently shut, they might have made a success instead of a disastrous failure of their meeting. The worst immediate effects of the stupidity of the management will be apt to be felt by the horse breeders, for there is little encouragement for men like Mr. Belmont, Mr. Keene, Col. Ruppert, Mr. Follansbee, and others of their class, who race for the love of the sport, and are men who never bet anything to speak of, if they bet at all on their horses, to pay great prices for horses, unless they can be assured that the sport will be kept clean and such as a gentleman can engage in without being suspected of being in league with a lot of men who run their horses for what they can make out of them in or out of the ring, and absolutely regardless of the sport. It is hard on the men who have been importing horses and building up stock farms which would be the envy of the world if they were encouraged, to see a possibility that all their enterprise will count for nothing. These men must have honest racing to make their enterprises thrive. They court and approve of honest and just criticism. They know it is necessary.

"Between you and me, if they drove every bookmaker out of the business instead of ruling writers off the turf, the race-track managers would do the best possible thing. People who want to bet any sum in reason could have all the chance they wanted by the substitution of the mutual pools for the books, and if that was done racing would at once assume a healthier tone. Something of this kind has got to be done or the sport will go to the dogs. It has reached a state where heroic measures have got to be adopted. It may seem strange to you to hear me, a bookmaker, say so, but the first place that must be struck at is the betting ring. As now conducted, it is a loadstone that will kill the sport unless men with firm hands and the respect of the public step in and take the places of the Morrises and Walcotts. Racing must not be run entirely for the benefit of plungers like M. F. Dwyer, "Pittsburg Phil," George Wheelock, "Davey" Johnson, and men of their class. The Coney Island people have taken a step looking toward the placing of the sport on a higher level. Heaven knows, it is time that some one took such a step."

THEY WILL NOT FIGHT A DUEL.

Col. Cody Says He Did Not Mean to Challenge Mr. Hamilton.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Persons who read the New-York dispatches this morning containing the text of some decidedly combative correspondence between Col. William F. Cody of Nebraska, better known as "Buffalo Bill," and John W. Hamilton of New-York were rubbing their hands in gleeful contemplation either of a genuine "affair of honor" between these two men with bowie knives behind barred doors or horse pistols at ten paces.

The Wild West camp was excited as it never has been before, and inside its precincts a number of frontiermen, with a good deal of respect for the valor and marksmanship of Col. Cody, were expressing their sympathy for the foolhardy Easterner who was, they thought, about to rush headlong to his doom. Others thought it only a clever advertising dodge.

Col. Cody was as much surprised as any one when he saw his dispatch inquiring of Hamilton if he wanted to fight to a finish and suggesting that he could accommodate him. The showman scout denied that any duel would be fought.

"I was surprised at the article," said Col. Cody, "and certainly take no pleasure in reading such things about myself. Men who fight duels in this country are lawbreakers, and I have no ambition to be one of that class. People generally do not conduct their business affairs through the columns of newspapers, and I dare say Mr. Hamilton had no more intention that our difficulties should get into the press than I had. We may have had our disputes in correspondence as other men have in any line of business, but there is no necessity of fighting duels to settle them. I have served this Government a number of years, and not only respect its laws, but consider it my duty to see that those under me obey them. I am not a duel fighter."

The associates of Col. Cody also assured the correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that nothing in Col. Cody's dispatch was meant to indicate his desire to shed the blood of Hamilton on the field of honor. It was only his way of expressing his determination to stick by his principles in a business controversy, about which, however, no explanation was volunteered.

For years Col. Cody and Mr. Hamilton were the best of friends. A woman is the cause of this rupture of their friendly relations. Miss Katherine Clemmons has been a star of the Wild West Show. She is vivacious, clever, shrewd, handsome, and young.

Mr. Hamilton had acted in a managerial capacity several years ago while Col. Cody's show was at Erastina, S. I. He was re-engaged to look out for the business. An agreement was signed and things went on merrily for a time until Miss Clemmons, according to Mr. Hamilton, came to the conclusion that she was able to manage her own affairs, so far as her work with the Wild West Show was concerned.

Col. Cody endeavored to smooth the difficulty, but the more he tried the wider became the breach, until at last the relations between Miss Clemmons and Mr. Hamilton became very much strained. Col. Cody finally took the initiative and championed the cause of his leading lady.

Mr. Hamilton was not to be subdued. The trouble began several weeks ago. Mr. Hamilton made the wires hum with his spirited telegrams. Finally he drew from Col. Cody this dispatch:

John W. Hamilton, New-York:
Do you mean fight? If so, I will be with you at every stage and at the finish. CODY.

Mr. Hamilton lost no time in sending this reply:

W. F. Cody, World's Fair Grounds, Chicago:
You may be with me at the finish, but in what condition? JOHN W. HAMILTON.

"Col. Cody has taken a most aggressive position," said Mr. Hamilton last night, "but it is all boastfulness on his part."

Miss Clemmons has secured another manager in the person of George Wotherspoon.

HEAVY SHRINKAGE OF ASSETS.

Those of Barr & Co., Coffee Brokers, Worth $6,00,000 Less Than When They Failed.

Frederick M. Sherman, assignee for the firm of Thomas M. Barr & Co., has fixed Saturday, Aug. 26, as the final day for the filing of claims against the firm, which failed in April. Mr. Barr, who succeeded to the coffee brokerage business established by his father, now President of the Nassau Bank, Brooklyn, and greatly enlarged it, carried the largest line of coffee options known to the Coffee Exchange. He had customers in London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Zurich, Basle, and Buda-Pesth and among them was George Kaltenbach, a well-known "plunger" on several European Exchanges and reputed to be immensely wealthy.

Kaltenbach had agents in North, Central, and South America, and he was reported to be cornering the coffee market. Mr. Barr, on the representations of his Paris agents, shouldered a heavy load for Kaltenbach here, and when a "slump" in the market on April 17 and 18 caused a call for margins, the speculator refused to respond. This and other complications forced Barr & Co. to make an assignment. It has since been found that the indebtedness of Kaltenbach was over $115,000, but, claiming that Barr had sold him out, he refused to pay. The assignee has entered suit against him. It is hoped, by reason of the favorable laws relative to speculative indebtedness abroad, to secure judgment, but despite Kaltenbach's reputed wealth, the Paris agents of the assignee are having difficulty in finding anything to attach.

Debtors in this country are calmly refusing to pay what they owe Barr & Co., on the ground that their debts are of a character not recognized by law and cannot be collected.

A curious instance of the value of speculative assets is shown in this case. When Assignee Sherman took control of the affairs of Barr & Co., on April 18, the assets of the firm were $952,000, and the liabilities were $609,000, $50,000 being contingent. Yesterday the assignee's report showed assets, in round numbers, of $300,000, and liabilities of $600,000. Had the firm been allowed to continue business its debts could have been settled in a couple of weeks, and there would have been a fortune to spare. As matters now stand, it is said that a basis of compromise will have to be agreed upon.

He Was Out of Work and Was Starving.

"I will send you to Blackwell's Island for three months," said Justice Welde, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, to Raymond Scott, a carpenter, twenty-one years old, who was charged with throwing a brick through a plate-glass window in Isaac Botansky's jewelry store, at 1,876 Third Avenue.

"That is just what I want," replied the prisoner. "I thank you, for it is now a choice with me between starving and becoming a criminal."

Scott voluntarily surrendered himself to the police, stating that he was desperate from lack of work and wished to be sent where his distress would be temporarily relieved.

Gold Pen Burglar Caught.

Detective Sergeants Rall and Ryan of the Brooklyn Central Office yesterday arrested William H. Classon of 302 Henry Street, in this city, for burglary.

On the night of Aug. 8 Classon broke into Cornelius Boulton's stationery store at 2,625 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and stole $200 worth of gold pens. A number of them were found in his possession when arrested.

CYCLONIC MIDNIGHT STORM

THE ELEMENTS RAN RIOT IN THIS CITY LAST NIGHT.

A Storm from the South Met a Storm from the North Here—The Wind Blew a Gale and Rain Fell in Torrents—Vessels Which Came Into Port Yesterday Had Met the Storm at Sea, and They Carried Evidences of Its Fury—Sails Were Torn and Spars Broken.

A cyclonic storm struck this city last night just before midnight. The wind blew a gale and the rain fell in torrents. The storm was by far the most severe that has been experienced in this city this Summer, and it has been a season notable here for the wars which the elements have waged.

It was not an ordinary Summer storm. There was no thunder, there was no lightning, and there was not the brief but heavy fall of rain characteristic of August storms in this region. Instead of this after a day of threats, manifested in an overcast sky, an occasional light shower, and an atmosphere sultry to a painful degree, there came an outbreak that startled those who were on the streets.

A gentle breeze began to relieve the sultriness just before 11 o'clock. Within ten minutes it had increased to a violence that was calculated to frighten the timid. It whistled around every corner. It caught every light object, a hat, an umbrella, or a stray newspaper, and whisked it off.

The rain came soon after the wind, and it was not a shower, but a deluge. The high wind carried the water through the air so that its volume was apparently greatly in excess of the actual fall. It was driven in sheets over the pavements, and pedestrians had a hard time of it.

Official Forecaster Dunn predicted the storm, but it came just a bit earlier than he said it would. He thought that a gale which was disporting itself along the Atlantic seaboard, and another plain storm, which was whiling away a few hours in the lake regions, should reach here this morning, and that when they met things were likely to be merry. The two storms got here last night, though.

The ships that arrived yesterday had some trying experiences to report. The White Star liner Teutonic battled her way against northwest gales and heavy head seas. It takes a great deal, in the way of bad weather, to retard the Teutonic, however, and she reached port on schedule time.

The Red Star liner Noordland, from Antwerp, nine days out, ran afoul of a cyclone on Aug. 21, which, according to the officers, was one of the most terrific that ever whirled across the great western ocean. It was encountered in latitude 41°, longitude 65°, and lasted for six hours. The vessel did some wild tossing and rolling during that time, but sustained no injury.

The Atlas steamship Adirondack, from Haitien ports, arrived one day late. Furious gales and heavy head seas delayed her progress.

But the most varied experience of all was that of the bark Lottie Moore, whose voyage from Pisagua had been extended to 115 days. Capt. Watts, her commander, says he had fine weather until May 31. Then he ran into a southwest gale, which gradually increased in violence until it seemed to him that two ordinary gales had "Siamesed" into it. The cargo of nitrate of soda was shifted by a stupendous roll which laid the vessel upon her beam ends, the bowsprit was sprung, sails split, and for a time it seemed that it was all up with the laboring craft. But she made a brave fight for life, and, although the gale lasted until June 3, she suffered no other damage.

When the gale abated the cargo was restowed, and the vessel shaped her course for Cape Horn. She rounded that point on June 11 and eight days later had trouble with icebergs. The first berg was sighted at 9 A. M. on June 19. As it lay on the starboard bow the course of the vessel was not altered. Presently there arose from out the gray mists behind other silvery lines, and as the distance was lessened these were seen to extend directly across the course of the vessel and to reach to a point on the port bow.

The bark sheered broad off to port and ran to the northwest for seventy-five miles, skirting the fields of ice and gigantic bergs, which stretched diagonally across her path. The last berg was passed on the evening of July 20. The crew had barely time to congratulate themselves on having escaped the bergs before other perils were encountered. A heavy gale, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm, beset the craft. It lasted a long time, but finally blew itself out, and the bark, which had been compelled to heave to to meet its furious onset, swung her prow again to the northwest.

Nothing else except a small earthquake, which did all it could to help make the voyage interesting, happened. The earthquake came on July 21, when the sea was calm and winds were at rest. There was the usual sharp rattling against the hull, a boiling of water which lasted a few moments, and then the disturbance ceased.

Breakers High at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—A violent northeaster is sweeping along the coast, and old mariners predict that the storm will do more damage to the shore front than the disastrous gale of 1890.

This afternoon high tide sent the huge breakers dashing over the boardwalk and the pavilions, and the old fishing pier was again damaged. A gang of men will patrol the beach to-night and prevent the wreckage from doing further damage to the beach structures.

The next high tide is awaited with much apprehension.

Fishing and bathing in the sea has been abandoned, and the hotel guests and cottagers spent the day watching the big breakers pound upon the beach.

Rain, Wind, and High Surf.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The rain, wind, and high surf raging along the coast here to-night will cause damage to property. The surf is very high, the waves washing over the boardwalk bulkheads into the driveway.

Guards are stationed along the entire coast on the lookout for wrecks. The sea is the highest since last Winter. There are many sightseers gathered along the beach.

OUTINGS AT COLLEGE POINT.

Three Political Organizations of This City Enjoy Themselves There.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—Five hundred stalwart Tammany braves, composing the Jacob Kunzeman Association of the Tenth Assembly District, New-York, enjoyed an outing and athletic games at Wilson's Point View Island to-day. They caused a huge breakfast entirely to disappear and had mile walks, sack races, and football to aid digestion.

Alexander Kienzler is President of the association. John Stewart won the one-mile run, Chris Kohn the half-mile run, Henry Weidler the hundred-yard dash, William F. Grote the fat men's race, Patrick Manning the sack race, and Louis Bliss the pig race.

The Henry Hirsch Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District also made merry here. President Frederick Koberlem led his jolly hosts through fat men's races, football, mile runs, and other gentle sports, as a sort of dessert.

The James F. Ackerman Association of the Eighth Assembly District found room enough for an enjoyable festival and outing. There were 250 members, and Judge Bernard F. Martin is their patron saint. President Dennis McDonnell headed the hosts, with George Feeney and George Queripel as aides.

After breakfast an extensive athletic programme was presented. Moses Goldstern won the one mile run, Richard McGuire the half-mile run, William Ryan the sack race, and President McDonnell was victor in the pig race. Joseph Wellings tottered home winner of the fat men's race, while the married men made a show of their single brethren at baseball by a score of 23 to 2.

OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM HENRY OLIVER, a veteran of the war, died at his home in Riverhead, L. I., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He went to the war as color bearer of the Twelfth New-York Volunteers, and brought back at the end of the war the silk flag presented by the ladies of the village to the company of which he was a member.

MARY GERTRUDE MAN, only daughter of the late Albion P. Man, formerly a well-known lawyer of 56 Wall Street, New-York, died at the family residence at Lawrence Station, Staten Island, on Tuesday, of a nervous disorder resulting from grip. She was aged about twenty-two years.

SISTER M. CATHERINE, ninety-nine years of age, died Tuesday at the Dominican Convent at Sinsinawa Mound, Ill. With Mother Emily, present Mother General of the order, she founded the first Dominican community in this country at Sinsinawa forty years ago.

DR. GEORGE W. BENSON, one of the most widely-known physicians in Baltimore, died Tuesday. He was sixty-two years old. He was appointed Coroner in 1856, and later on served four years as Health Commissioner of Baltimore.

ALLEGED BRIBERY AT THE FAIR.

More Trouble Among the Piano Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Another warfare is on among the piano manufacturers exhibiting at the fair, and sensational charges are being made.

Several firms have attempted to draw out of the competition. Only one has succeeded, the J. & C. Fischer Company of New-York, the representative of which, C. S. Howard, makes statements that he would be forced to support with proof did he not fail to designate any persons.

At a meeting of the National Commission last Saturday there was a big fight over the confirmation of the piano jurors. After a lot of wrangling George Steck of New-York, D. S. Clark of Pennsylvania, D. D. Florence Ziegfeld, and E. D. Carpenter of Chicago were confirmed.

George Kunkel of Missouri was nominated by Chairman Thacher of the Awards Committee upon the recommendation of Hale V. Parker, Commissioner at Large from Missouri. His name was objected to, the controversy bringing out an assertion that he had written a testimonial in favor of a Chicago piano house which had an exhibit in the Liberal Arts Building. Mr. Kunkel himself caused the withdrawal of his name and the other nominees were confirmed.

The piano exhibitors did not appear to be satisfied, and the following firms addressed an application to Chairman Thacher asking to be declared out of the competition, after posting placards over their pavilions, "For exhibition only": Vose & Son, Boston; Shaw Piano Company, Erie, Penn.; A. B. Chase & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; J. & C. Fischer Company, New-York.

Chase & Co. and other exhibitors were notified that they could not at this time withdraw their exhibits from competition for award. Fischer & Co. were more successful in their efforts to get out because of some technicality operating in their behalf. The other firms were notified, however, that they could not be compelled to submit to an examination of their instruments, so that practically they are not competitors.

C. S. Howard, representative of the New-York firm at Jackson Park, declares that something is radically wrong with the National Commission as well as with the jurors.

"We were satisfied we could not get fair treatment or we should not have withdrawn," said he. "While all this fixing was going on we have not been asleep.

"We employed a man who discovered that one firm had expended $5,000 to secure favorable results in the competition.

"We also discovered enough to warrant us in the conclusion that $10,000 would swing the result our way.

"I asked our people if they desired to spend any money and they assured me that they would waive all premiums rather than engage in anything dishonorable. There is one circumstance. Thirty-five of the piano exhibitors signed a request for the appointment of a certain man as juror, but he was knocked out."

Western New-York's Day.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Buffalo and Western New-York Day was a success at the fair. There were fully 3,000 persons present from the western end of the Empire State, and they overran New-York's handsome building all day long. They came from the cities and from the rural districts in big excursion trains. They were joined by a great many Chicagoans who were formerly residents of Western New-York.

Mayor Harrison was a Western New-Yorker for the day and welcomed the guests to the city. Mayor Bishop of Buffalo, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and a number of other prominent New-Yorkers took part in the ceremonies. The formal part of the day's programme began in the afternoon. A platform was erected on the Plaza back of the Art Building, and there the speeches were delivered. One of the exposition bands went over early in the afternoon and gave a concert.

The address of welcome by Mayor Harrison was followed by a response by Mayor Bishop of Buffalo. An address on behalf of the exposition by Thomas B. Bryan was responded to by the Lieutenant Governor.

The Buffalo Celebration Committee gave a spread this evening in New-York's beautiful banquet hall and there was an informal reception about the building. Among the New-Yorkers present were Justice Greene, Judges Truman and White, Police Commissioner Scheu of Buffalo, Henry Altman, Frank T. Reynolds, W. F. Ransome of Lockport, and D. H. Turner.

At the banquet informal talks were made and music was furnished by the Iowa State Band.

Fair Buildings to Go for Junk.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The beautiful white buildings of the exposition are to be sold as junk. They are soon to be advertised and knocked down to the highest bidder. About the only things in them that can be used again are the iron and steel arches and timbers.

It is thought that not more than $1,000,000 can be realized from the auction. The most expensive buildings will probably bring the least money. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, which cost $1,600,000, and which has $500,000 in arches alone, will, of necessity, it is believed, be given to the man who will tear it down and carry it away. The magnitude of the undertaking will be realized when it is stated that each arch contains twenty carloads of steel, all the pieces being firmly riveted together. The salvage in the Administration Building will also be small.

The Mines Building, on the contrary, is regarded as offering a more favorable prospect. The steel arches are much lighter than those of almost any other on the grounds, and could be readily taken down and set up again for a large workshop or factory. They would also be available for a station of moderate size.

Mormons to Go to the Fair.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 23.—A special train of Pullman cars will convey 400 prominent Mormons to Chicago to celebrate Utah Day, Sept. 9. In the party will be the "first Presidency," of the Mormon Church, Messrs. Woodruff, Cannon, and Smith, and the tabernacle choir of 250 voices. The choir will compete for the five-thousand-dollar prize at the World's Fair, Sept. 8. The party will leave Utah next Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

For *Maine, New-Hampshire*, and *Vermont*, easterly winds, light rain or fog on the coast, fair in the interior, cooler.

For *Massachusetts, Rhode Island*, and *Connecticut*, easterly winds, high on the coast, cooler, light rain, clearing Thursday night.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey*, the *District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, northeast winds, backing to northwest, light rains on the coast, fair in the interior, followed by cooler, clear weather Thursday night.

For *North Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, northerly winds, cooler, fair in the interior, light rain on the coast.

For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, southerly winds, shifting in the interior to cooler northerly, fair weather, except occasional light local rains.

For *Arkansas, Oklahoma*, and *Indian Territory*, southerly winds, shifting to cooler northerly, local rains, followed by fair weather.

For *Missouri, Illinois*, and *Iowa*, warmer, southerly, shifting to cooler westerly winds, severe local thunderstorms, with light rains, followed by fair weather.

For *Montana*, westerly winds and warmer, fair weather.

For *Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota*, and *Colorado*, cooler, northerly winds and fair weather.

For *Wisconsin, Lower Michigan*, and *Upper Michigan*, southwesterly winds, veering to cooler, northwesterly, local rains and thunderstorms, followed by fair weather.

For *Minnesota*, northwesterly winds, light local rains, followed by cooler, fair.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, variable winds, warmer, light local rains.

For *Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky*, and *Tennessee*, warmer, southerly winds, generally fair, except occasional light local rains Thursday afternoon, followed by cooler northwesterly winds Friday morning.

Signals are displayed from Washington, N. C., to Boston section.

RIVERS.—The Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo will rise slightly, the others will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—A storm centre has developed off the South Atlantic coast and has moved northward to a point east of the Maryland shore.

High northeasterly winds prevail on the Middle Atlantic coast, with light rain and easterly winds, with fog in Southern New-England.

The pressure is low over Lake Superior, and highest in Nova Scotia.

Cooler northwesterly winds, following local storms, prevail in the extreme northwest and the lower Missouri Valley, and southerly winds, with slightly warmer fair weather and occasional local rains, are reported from the Gulf States.

The indications are that the storm centre on the Middle Atlantic coast will move northeastward, keeping off the immediate coast.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Greensborough, N. C., 1.80; Cheraw, S. C., 4.70.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	72°	62°	3:30 P. M.	86°	74°
6 A. M.	69°	63°	6 P. M.	80°	71°
9 A. M.	72°	68°	9 P. M.	79°	67°
12 M.	77°	70°	12 P. M.	72°	66°

Average temperature yesterday......67°
Average for same date last year......75⅞°
Average for same date last fifteen years......72¼°

W. P. WENTWORTH'S FLIGHT OVER.

The Victoria Hotel's Absconding Bookkeeper Caught—Over $28,750 Stolen.

William P. Wentworth, for two years bookkeeper at the Victoria Hotel, who absconded about Aug. 1, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday and was locked up at Police Headquarters there to await extradition papers. His stealings amounted, it is said, to $28,750.

Inspector McLaughlin, in telling the story of his capture, said that the complainant in the case is not Hazen L. Hoyt, the proprietor of the hotel, but Mrs. Florentine Stanfield of 21 West Thirty-fourth Street, who is guardian of his son, Douglas M. Stanfield, to whom interest in the hotel was bequeathed by his grandfather, Mark M. Stanfield.

A clause in the contract of the hotel's management was that the bookkeeper should look out for the interest of the Stanfields. A week after Wentworth disappeared, when accountants who had examined his books knew that he was a defaulter, Mrs. Stanfield lodged a formal complaint at Police Headquarters.

Detectives Vallely, Sheridan, and Evanhoe were told to find Wentworth, and they discovered that as J. H. Williams he first went to Pittsfield, Minn., where his wife is. Thence he went to Hamilton, Ontario, and from there to Patchogue, L. I. He returned to Canada going to Clayton, but on Tuesday he was at 107 Philadelphia Street, Saratoga. He was tracked from there to Jersey City. When he was searched, only $700 was in his pockets.

Inspector McLaughlin says that much of the money Wentworth stole was spent in supporting and entertaining Mary Dicks of West Fifty-sixth Street and Bessie Livingstone, who used to visit him at his boarding house in Fifth Avenue near Twenty-ninth Street. It is not probable that the prisoner had more money than the sum taken from him in Jersey City.

Mr. Hoyt said last evening that whatever money Wentworth had embezzled had been taken from the Stanfield estate. The hotel books, he said, were all straight.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

A rapid-transit plan for the west side.
Creditors want to find Mr. H. K. Thurber.
Criticism of facts about the Naval Reserve.
No report yet on Commercial Bank's affairs.
Stolen railroad bonds sold by a lawyer.
Examination of Madison Square Bank completed.
Wallace & Sons, brass manufacturers, suspend.
Mexican political troubles.
Nutmeg State's militia.
State of Trade and Chicago Produce Markets.
Court calendars and referees.

Page 10.

Report on the condition of the cruiser Atlanta.
Appointments to Federal office.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock, Foreign, and Cotton Markets.
Post Office notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.	Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.	Virginia Hotel.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.	Tremont House.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.	Imperial Hotel.
The Auditorium Hotel.	Hotel Wellington.
Victoria Hotel.	Hotel Windermere.
Grand Pacific Hotel.	Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.	Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

Fell from a Window to Death.

Michael Harrigan, thirty-two years old, a clerk, fell from a third-story window at his home, 1,501 Lexington Avenue, at 8:40 o'clock last evening, and was instantly killed.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Wednesday to 1:30 A. M. Thursday.)

2:50 A. M.—394 Broadway; Heller, Dinkelspiel & Co.; damage trifling; cause, electric wires.
3:30 P. M.—95 Thompson Street; damage trifling; cause unknown.
3:40 P. M.—122 Seventh Street; Catherine Stock; damage, $75; cause unknown.
6:37 P. M.—8 and 10 Horatio Street; awning; damage, $10; cause, lighted lamp.
8:20 P. M.—406 West Thirtieth Street; Erickson & Bloom; damage, $1,000; cause unknown.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

What makes the breath so fragrant, pure?
What makes the rosy gums endure?
What makes the teeth so pearly white?
What makes the mouth a dear delight?
'Tis SOZODONT, that precious boon
Which none can use too late, too soon.

Buy the best, my own make Dress Shirts. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St., also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

MARRIED.

COX—CHAPMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York City, Rev. GEORGE CLARKE COX to ALICE MAUDE CHAPMAN, daughter of Charles O. Chapman.

DIED.

Brooks, Henry S.	Parsons, Frederick E.
Hynes, Fitz J.	Ruston, Silas H.
Lowry, Caroline T.	Sands, Charles G.
Man, Mary G.	Wakeman, Mrs. Sarah.
Ward, L. McIntosh.	

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, at Saratoga Springs, HENRY SANDS BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 4:30.

HYNES.—At St. Luke's Hospital, after a short illness, FITZ JAMES HYNES of Kingstown, Ireland.
Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

LOWRY.—At Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 17, of heart failure, CAROLINE TILGHMAN, widow of Philip W. Lowry, in the 76th year of her age.
Services and interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Carriages will be at Woodlawn to meet train leaving Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, at 2:10 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 26, 1893.

MAN.—At Lawrence, L. I., Aug. 22, after a long illness, MARY GERTRUDE, only surviving daughter of the late Albion P. Man.
Funeral services at Lawrence on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City 11:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

PARSONS.—At South Egremont, Mass., on Wednesday, 23d inst., FREDERICK E. PARSONS, only son of Julia C. and the late Lewis A. Parsons of Brooklyn.
Funeral from the residence of his mother, 746 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 25, instant, at 3 o'clock.

RUSTON.—On Monday, Aug. 21, SILAS HERRING RUSTON, aged 42 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Charles Ruston, No. 11 Agate Court, (Atlantic Av., below Albany,) Brooklyn, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

SANDS.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 20, CHARLES GOODWIN SANDS, son of William P. and Helen A. Sands.
Funeral service at his late residence, 219 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 3:30 P. M.

WAKEMAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 22, Mrs. SARAH WAKEMAN, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 68 West 52d St., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M.

WARD.—In Elizabeth, N. J., at the residence of Richard Kippling, Esq., on Aug. 22, L. MCINTOSH WARD, youngest son of John E. and the late Olivia B. Ward, 36 years of age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Thursday, Aug. 24, at 12 M.
☞ Georgia papers please copy.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.
Office, 380 6th Av.,
Corner 23d St., New-York.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY OF THE RUMOR MONGERS.

Stories of Impending Trouble Depress Prices—But the Dismal Predictions Fail to Materialize—Very Large Transactions in Northern Pacific Issues—Trading in Stocks Limited—Chicago Gas and Its Dividend—No Further Orders for Gold—The Currency Premium Fading.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

Rumor mongers were busy to-day, but their stories were so indefinite that it was impossible to trace any of them down. The strain has been so intense and so long continued that intimations that a house is in difficulties, no matter how high its standing may be, are received with a certain amount of credence because the probability of such trouble, in view of existing conditions, is recognized. The stories, of course, do not reach the houses concerned, or, if they do, they come in such shape that it is impossible to meet them openly. Hence, time only can prove their lack of truth, and in the meanwhile the uneasiness and uncertainty which they create has a most depressing influence, thus accomplishing the purpose of those who started them.

The market to-day labored under the baleful influence of the uncertainty created by the stories referred to, but not one of the numerous suspensions which were scheduled to be announced before 3 o'clock occurred. It is probable that there was no more foundation for to-day's tales than for those of other days when similar intimations were quite as specific.

The transactions in Northern Pacific issues overshadowed the remainder of the bond market. The sales of Northern Pacific consol 5s amounted to $1,151,000 and of Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts to $392,000. The former opened at 27, sold down to 24½, recovered to 26½, and closed at 25½, a net loss of 1¾ points. Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts opened at 37¾, declined to 35¾, and closed at 36, a net loss of 2 points. A large portion of the sales were the result of the readjustment of the floating debt made necessary through the official confession of the insolvency of the company. The block of bonds advertised to be sold by auction to-day was withdrawn, and it is understood that it was disposed of on the Exchange. The stocks of the company were not active, the common closing unchanged at 4 and the preferred ⅛ higher at 18⅞.

The sales on the Stock Exchange footed up only 116,042 shares, and nearly half the amount was in four stocks—Chicago Gas, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, General Electric, and St. Paul. Chicago Gas closed 2⅛ points lower than yesterday, being pressed for sale on the uncertainty regarding the payment of a dividend at the next period. Distilling and General Electric were each about a point lower, while St. Paul closed ⅛ higher. The general list closed fractionally lower.

For the first time in several weeks there were no engagements of gold in London for shipment to this country. It is not thought that the movement is over, but conditions are so uncertain owing to the currency situation that it may halt for a little while. The currency and gold premium, however, is gradually fading away, and the foreign exchange market is consequently resuming its normal condition. The tendency to-day was downward, and foreign bankers believe that it will not be long before the market reaches a point when gold can be imported without paying a premium for the metal. The call money market was firm until just before the close of business, when it weakened. The banks, however, are doing nothing in time contracts or commercial paper. On the contrary, several loans based on bonds of the first class were called.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	20	20	20	20	10	..	100
American Cotton Oil	29	29	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½	1,450
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	130
American Express	102½	102½	102½	102½	102	107	103
*American Sugar Refining	73¾	74⅜	73⅛	73⅝	73½	73⅝	9,578
*American Sugar Refining pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	76	116
American Telegraph & Cable	72	72	72	72	71	75	10
*American Tobacco	59½	59½	59	59	57	59	46
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15	15	15⅛	2,545
Atlantic & Pacific	1¾	2	1¾	2	1¾	2½	500
Baltimore & Ohio	66	66	66	66	64	65½	20
Canada Southern	43	43	43	43	41¾	42½	340
Canadian Pacific	71	71	71	71	70½	71½	150
Central Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	19	150
Chesapeake & Ohio	14½	14½	14	14	14	14½	505
Chicago Gas	50¾	50⅞	48⅛	48⅝	48½	48⅝	16,275
Chicago & Alton	126½	126½	126½	126½	125	130	54
Chicago & Northwestern	94	94½	93¾	94⅛	94	94½	2,346
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76	76⅛	74⅞	75¾	75⅛	75⅞	8,975
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32	33	15
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	76	76	76	76	..	..	13
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	52⅛	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	52¼	52⅜	11,215
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	110	110	109	109	109	110	265
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	58⅛	58¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	5,209
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	14	14½	600
Consolidated Gas Company	118	118½	118	118	117	120	420
Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜	110½	111	620
Delaware, Lack. & Western	134½	134½	134	134	134½	135	410
Denver & Rio Grande	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	9¼	10	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	27¾	28	300
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	21	21⅝	20	20⅛	20	20⅜	12,570
Edison Electric Illuminating	85	85	85	85	..	..	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	93	93	93	93	87	93	4
General Electric	39	39¼	37¾	38	37⅞	38⅛	12,425
Illinois Central	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	90	91	292
Lake Erie & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	14	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	59	59	59	59	57¾	59	20
Lake Shore	113½	113½	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	114½	460
Long Island	94	94	94	94	93	98	100
Louisville & Nashville	54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅞	575
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	12	100
Manhattan Con	111¼	111¼	110¾	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜	432
Minneapolis & St. Louis t. r.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	9	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	20	20	19⅞	20	20	25	300
Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	20¼	20½	20⅝	20¾	990
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝	10¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	15¼	15¼	14¾	15	14¾	15	315
Morris & Essex	136	136	136	136	..	..	40
National Cordage, 1st ass. paid	8	8	7¾	7¾	7½	8⅛	480
National Cordage pf., 1st ass. paid	22	22	22	22	..	..	100
*National Lead Company	25½	25½	24	24	24½	25	95
*National Lead Company pf	62¾	63	62⅜	62⅜	61½	62½	540
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	93½	93¾	93	93½	93⅜	93¾	550
New-York Central	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	99	645
New-York & New-England	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	18¾	19	950
New-York & Northern pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	8½	9½	305
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11¼	11¼	11	11	11	11½	250
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11¾	690
Norfolk & Western pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	..	..	65
North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	4	200
Northern Pacific	4	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4⅛	5,306
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	19	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	19	1,405
Ohio & Mississippi	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	..	100
Ontario & Western	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	300
Pacific Mail	10½	11	10½	11	10¼	11	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	8	105
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	400
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	10	14	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	144	144	144	144	142½	144	253
Rensselaer & Saratoga	160	160	160	160	155	165	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7	7	7	7	6	7	110
St. Paul & Omaha	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf	94	94	94	94	95	100	175
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	99	99	99	99	98	100	25
Southern Pacific	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18	18¾	300
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7	7½	200
Union Pacific	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛	18¼	2,349
United States Rubber	20	20	20	20	19½	21	35
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	300
Wells-Fargo Express	125	125	125	125	125	130	10
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77¼	76¼	76½	76⅜	76½	6,222
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	11	13½	270
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39⅞	41	39¼	41	39	41½	610
Wisconsin Central	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	5¾	250
Total sales							116,042

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
*Am. Cot. Oil 8s	102½	102½	102½	102½	$5,000
Am. Dock 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	69	69¼	69	69¼	65,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	36	36	36	36	2,000
At. & Pac. inc	5	5	5	5	2,000
Aust. & N. W. 1st	84	84	84	84	10,000
Canada South. 1st	100	100	100	100	9,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	2,000
Cent. P. 6s of '96	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
Cent. O. reor. 1st	98	98	98	98	5,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	6,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	35¾	36	35¾	36	392,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5,000
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	3,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	113	113	113	113	12,000
C., P. & St. L. g. 5s	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	5,000
C., D. & I. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, c	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, r	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	1,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	97	97	97	97	2,000
Erie 2d cn	65	65	65	65	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	67	67	67	67	1,000
G., H. & S. A. 1st, Mex. & Pac. 1st	93	93	93	93	7,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	1,000
Harlem c. 1st	114	114	114	114	3,000
Iron Mount. 1st ext. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
Kan. & T. 1st g. 4s	70	70	69¾	70	15,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	33	33	33	33	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	71	71	71	71	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	107	107	107	107	4,000
L. & N. 2d, N. O. & M	100	100	100	100	5,000
Met. Elev. 1st	111⅛	111½	111½	111½	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1910	103	103	103	103	3,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	100	100	100	100	9,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	45	45	45	45	4,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	119	119	119	119	2,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s	104	104	104	104	1,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	119	119	119	119	4,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	91	91	90½	90½	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	102	102	101	101	6,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	100½	100½	100	100½	35,000
North. Pac. 1st, r	97	97	97	97	5,000
‡North. Pac. 3d, c	58	58	58	58	1,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	27	27	24½	25½	1,151,000
Northwest. cn. 7s	127	127	127	127	1,000
N. W. s. f. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	32	35	32	35	6,000
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	52	52	52	52	5,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	99	99	99	99	1,000
Peo. & East. 1st	60	60	60	60	40,000
Peo. & East. inc	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	17½	17½	17½	17½	5,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89½	89½	89	89	21,000
R., W. & O. cn	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	10,000
St. L. & S. F., cl. C	100	100	100	100	2,000
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101½	101½	101½	101½	4,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	52	52	52	52	7,000
St. P. & Om. cn	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	109	109	109	109	6,000
St. Paul term. 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1,000
St. P. 1st, I. & M	109	109	109	109	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	104	104	104	104	10,000
St. P., W. M. 5s	100	100	100	100	5,000
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	45	45	45	45	1,000
T. & N. O. cn. 5s	90	90	90	90	8,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	60	60	60	60	1,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	50	50	50	50	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	101½	101½	101½	101½	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	39½	40	39½	40	2,000
Wabash 1st	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	8,000
West Shore 4s, c	94½	94½	94½	94½	1,000
West Shore 4s, r	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	1,000
Wheel. & L. E. imp. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
W. L. E. & Pitts. Coal 5s	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	3,000
Total sales					$1,984,000

* Seller 5. †Including $4,000 at 100, seller 20 flat; $2,000 at 99¾, seller 10 flat, and $16,000 at 100⅛, seller 10. ‡ Seller 20 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	130	140	Nat. Starch	7	8¾
Alb. & Sus	148	155	New Cent. C.	6	8
Amer. Coal	60	90	N. Y. & N. H.	175	183
Am. Dis. Tel.	25	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	52	55
Amer. T. pf	78½	81	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	19	21
Bruns. Co	3	5	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24	25
Buff. R. & P.	22¼	..	N. Y., S. & W.	10¼	10½
B. R. & P. pf	..	70	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	38½	39
Chi. & E. Ill.	51	..	Norfolk So	47	..
C. & E. I. pf	86	90	Ohio South	25	35
Clev. & Pitts.	138	..	Ont. Mining	7	9
C. C. & I. Dev.	8½	10	Oregon Imp	9	14
C. Fuel & I.	18½	20	Ore. R. & N.	33	38
Col. & H. Coal	5¾	6¼	O. S. L. & U. N.	7	10
C., H. V. & T. pf	55	60	Penn. Coal	..	300
Con. Coal	22	30	Peo. & East.	3	6
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	7	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	42	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	13	30	P., F. W. & C.	140	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7½	Quicksilver	1½	2½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	13	18	R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd	⅛	¼
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	½	R. & W. P., 2d ass. pd	1¼	1½
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	6	16	R. & W. P. pf. t. r.	10	13
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	..	1	R., W. & O.	100	104
F. & P. M.	..	12	St. L. South	95	..
Gt. Nor. pf	100½	107	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
G. B. & W. t. r.	5	6	St. P. & Dul.	20	23
Homestake	10½	..	St. P. & D. pf	90	95
H. & Texas	1½	2½	Sil. bul. certs	76	..
Iowa Cent	5¾	6	T. O. & I.	11¼	12
Iowa C. pf	17	19	Texas Pac	5¼	6
Kan. & Mich.	6⅛	..	T. & Ohio C.	..	35
Laclede Gas	9¾	10½	T. & O. C. pf	..	72
Laclede G. pf	47	54	U. P., D. & G.	5	6
L., St. L. & T.	4	7	Ulster & Del.	42	48
Man. Beach	3	6	U. S. Rub. pf.	55	60
Md. Coal pf	40	60	Wabash	6¾	7⅛
Minn. Iron	..	60			
Mobile & O.	11	13			
N., C. & St. L.	58	65			

*Unlisted

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	74	74⅛	73¼	73¾	4,220
At., T. & S. Fé	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	1,090
At. & Pacific	2	2	2	2	100
Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	28½	28½	360
Chi. Gas Co	50⅞	51½	48¼	48¾	7,480
Chi., R. I. & Pac	58½	58¾	57¼	57⅝	3,680
Chi., Bur. & Q	76	76	75½	75⅜	3,440
Chi., M. & St. P	52¼	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	11,580
Chi. & N. W	94⅛	94⅛	93⅝	94	310
Con. Gas	118¼	118¼	118	118	150
Del. & Hudson	110½	110½	110½	110½	100
Del., Lack. & W	135	135	135	135	100
Den. & Rio G	10	10	10	10	100
Distilling & C. F	21	21¾	20⅛	20⅛	2,670
General Electric	39⅛	39¼	37⅞	38	2,750
Illinois Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	100
Lake Shore	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	150
Louis. & Nash	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	10
Manhattan	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	150
Missouri Pacific	21½	21½	21	21	70
Minn. & St. L. pf	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	200
Mo., K. & T. pf	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	200
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	10
N. Y. & N. E	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	40
North. Pacific	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	1,250
North. Pacific pf	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18¾	70
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	100
N. Y. & Nor. pf	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	200
N. Y., Ont. & W	13	13	13	13	310
R. & W. P. 2d ass. pd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	10
Western Union	76¾	77¼	76⅜	76¾	1,280
Wheel. & L. E. pf	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	160
Wabash pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	200
Total sales					42,640

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. & Pacific inc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	$2,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	37½	37½	36¼	36¼	21,000
Chi., B. & Q. cv	96½	96½	96½	96½	2,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn	113	113	113	113	2,000
Erie 2d cn	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	1,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	67	67	67	67	1,000
Met. El. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	33	33	33	33	5,000
North. Pac. 5s	27	27	25⅜	25¾	65,000
North. Pac. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	2,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c	89	89	89	89	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	3,000
Texas Pac. 1st	60	60	60	60	2,000
Wis. Cent. im	18½	18½	18½	18½	10,000
Total sales					$127,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Consol. Cal. & V.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates not quoted to-day. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 75⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 59¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 161,053 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none. Total certificates outstanding, 160.

In London bar silver was firm at 34⅞d.

There was offered to the Government to-day 636,000 ounces of silver, all of which was declined and 72½c offered.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Central Pacific	1¾	New-Jersey Central	¾
Consolidated Gas	2	Ohio & Mississippi	2½
Denver & Rio Grande	⅞	Pacific Mail	1½
Long Island	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1⅛

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	⅞	Edison Elec. Ill.	3½
American Cot. Oil pf	1¾	General Electric	1
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chicago Gas	2⅛	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	1¼	Nat. Cord. pf., 1st as. pd.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅛	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Del., Lack. & West	¾	Pullman Car	1
Denver & Rio G. pf	¾	St. L. Southwestern pf.	¾
Distilling & Cattle F.	⅞	St. P. & Omaha pf	5¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was generally dull, the transactions in Northern Pacific issues overshadowing all other business. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d A	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	2
Cent. P. 1st of 1896	1½	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	1	St. P. 1st, I. & M	1
Louis. & N. cn. 7s	1	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	4½
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1896	1½
N. Y. Central deb. 5s	1½		

DECLINED.

Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	2	North. Pac. cn. 5s	1¾
Chi., P. & St. L. gtd. 5s	1	Northwestern cn. 7s	1
Fort W. & D. C. 1st	2⅞	Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	2
Mil. & N. 1st 1910	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
N., C. & St. L. 1st	1		

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $7,500 4s coupon at 111⅝ and $500 4s registered at 111⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1897	107	....
4s, c	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. Call loans ranged at 3@7 ₩ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₩ cent. The bulk of the day's business was done at 6 ₩ cent.

Time money continued firm. The demand is urgent at rates which would pay the lender from 15 to 21 ₩ cent., regulated according to time and based upon 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum and a commission.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ₩ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $63,877,574 and balances $3,919,814. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $62,624.

In London call money was 2½@3 ₩ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 4½.

The Clearing House issued $325,000 additional loan certificates, but cancelled an equal amount. The total amount now outstanding is $37,880,000. The Boston Clearing House has $11,455,000 outstanding, having issued $225,000 additional to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	150	180
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	123	127
Brooklyn Elevated	18	21
Brooklyn Traction	15½	18½
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
California Pacific stock	6	8½
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	75	..
Celluloid	85	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₩ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	147	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	15½	16¼
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₩ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	7	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & H. R. R. Co.	..	185
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ₩ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	245	284
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	..	275
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
*Standard Oil Trust	124½	128
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	145
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	46
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union R'y Co. stock ("Huckleberry")	110	130
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	44
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. There was no pressure of bills, but the diminishing premium on gold to arrive induced selling by bankers. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.82½ for 60-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for 60-day bills, $4.86@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94@94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ½ off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2.50 discount; bank, par. Chicago—$5 discount. Boston—New-York funds, $1@$1.50 premium for cash. Philadelphia—New-York exchange, 1½@1¾ ₩ cent. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraph, 20.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Among the securities sold at auction to-day, at 111 Broadway, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, were the following lots:

10 shares United States Trust Company, 801.
70 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, 145.
$5,000 Chattanooga Southern Railway Company first mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 21.
10 shares Franklin National Bank, 90.
418 shares Gondolo Tannin Company, common, $700 lot.
12½ shares Gondolo Tannin Company, preferred, $250 lot.
$5,000 Maryland Central Railway Company general mortgage 5 ₩ cent. gold bonds, due 1939, June, 1893, coupon attached, (hypothecated,) 21.
70 shares Sabiston, Murray & Co., common, (hypothecated, $50 each,) $900 lot.
70 shares Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, preferred, 25.
$2,000 North Hudson County Railway Company first mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1914, 105¼.
300 shares Third Avenue Railroad Company, 151.
65 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, ($25 each,) 160.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Importers & Traders'	500
City	400	Manhattan	175
East River	140	Merchants' Exchange	135
Fifth Avenue	1500	Seaboard National	173
First National	2000	Tradesmen's	100
First National of S. I.	100	Western National	107
Greenwich	140		

The sales of bank stocks were 25 shares of Fourth National at 196, and 30 of Western National at 107.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buffalo Railway Co. for July—			
Gross	$147,286	$30,876	......
Op. expenses	81,731	18,492	......
Net	65,555	12,384	......

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat and Corn Lower, Cotton and Coffee Higher.

Wheat was moderately active and ⅝@1c lower, with cables easier, foreigners selling, small clearances, and local longs realizing.

Corn lost ½@⅞c through free offerings, large receipts, and weaker cables, with a fair trade.

Cotton made a gain of 12@16 points as following Liverpool and on a generally better feeling.

Coffee advanced 20@30 points and closed firm, with local speculators rather anxious buyers.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The stock market opened dull and steady. Boston and Maine sold up to 147, a gain of 3 points. General Electric preferred declined to 44, but rallied sharply and closed at 60. The principal sellers were Tower, Giddings & Co. and Charles Head, and the buyers were Higginson & Tewksbury. The market closed quiet.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $8,980,529, as against $12,251,876 on the corresponding day last year. Balances to-day were $963,721, against $1,141,507 on the corresponding day last year.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was practically all 8 ₩ cent., and yet the feeling was slightly improved, as some money was seeking the borrowers. New-York funds are in less demand and the supply is slowly gaining. Sales were made from $1.50 to $1 premium for cash, with $1 bid and $1.50 asked at the close.

The currency situation is much more encouraging. Brokers are bidding 1 ₩ cent. and asking $1.50, but say they are not buying except when they have orders or know where they can place it. They are also adopting the policy of clearing up all surplus stock at night. One of the largest remitters of funds in Boston is only bidding 40 cents ₩ thousand, and says that he will pay no more than this.

In the outside market sentiment is gradually brightening. The supply of money is increasing, and the ultimate effect must be a break in the interest rates. Money on call is a little easier to obtain by the right borrowers at 8 ₩ cent. Time money is moving in a small way, although rates are still excessive at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent.

Mercantile paper can be placed a little more freely, but only by comparison. Mills can obtain funds at 8 ₩ cent., but ordinary business paper still commands 10 ₩ cent. and upward. Business paper is quoted at 9@15 ₩ cent.; corporation loans, 8@9 ₩ cent.; collateral loans, 8@10 ₩ cent.; call loans, 8@9 ₩ cent.

Clearing House certificates amounting to $250,000 were issued to-day, making the total outstanding $11,445,000.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	15	15⅛	Old Colony	..	166
Atlantic Min.	7½	7¾	Oregon S. L.	7½	9
Bay State G.	6½	..	Osceola Min.	22	23
Bost. & Alb.	199	200	Pull. P. Car	144	145
Bost. & Low.	171	..	Quincy Min.	98	100
Bost. & Me.	147	148	Tam. Min.	125	130
B. & M. Min.	18½	19	Gen. Elec.	37¾	38⅛
Boston Land	3	..	Gen. Elec. pf.	59	60
Bell Tel	176½	178	West. Elec.	16¾	17½
B. & B. Min.	5½	5¾	Wis. Cent.	..	5⅛
C., B. & Q.	75	75¼	W. E. Land	11	11½
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	W. E. St. Ry.	52	..
Cent. Mass.	12½	..	Atchison 4s	68¼	69
Clev. & Can.	..	2¾	C., B. & N. 5s.	92	96
Cent'l Min.	2	2½	C., B. & Q., D. 4s	..	88
Erie Tel.	36	37	Mex. Cent. 4s.	46	..
Franklin Min.	8⅝	..	Mex. Cent. 1st. inc	..	10
Fr'ch'n's B. L.	..	3	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	108	..
Kear. Copper	5¼	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	100	..
Lamson S. S.	13	15	Wis. Cent. inc.	63½	..
Mex. Cent.	6	6⅛			
N. Y. & N. E.	18⅝	19			
N. Y. & N. E. pf	47	..			
N. E. Tel	..	50			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Local securities have been weak all day, and in many cases were pressed for sale. The closing prices were the lowest. Metropolitan was dull and sold down to 79. Philadelphia, on light transactions, was offered down to 66, and closed offered at that price. There is a disposition among traders to hammer this stock on all opportunities.

An order to sell Lehigh Valley forced a decline to 29⅞, at which it closed. About 5,000 shares of long stock have been sold and borrowed for delivery, thus creating the impression that there is a large short interest. It is believed that this stock will be returned to-morrow, and this impression has made the stock easier in the loan crowd.

Pennsylvania was for sale all day; believed to be the liquidation of an account for a large local capitalist. The closing price was 48⅝@48¾, but the stock was offered on the Street after the close at 48⅝.

Currency was in much better supply. It is believed among the banks that the premium is likely to disappear at any time.

The total sales of stocks were 12,500 shares, of which 3,882 were in Northern Pacific common, 2,777 in Lehigh Valley, 1,000 in Baltimore Traction, and 813 in Pennsylvania.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17⅛	17⅜	North. P. pf.	18¾	19
H. & B. T.	..	32	Penn	48½	48¾
H. & B. T. pf.	..	46	Penn. Steel.	..	70
Ins. C. of N. A.	18⅛	19	Peo. Trac.	8	9
Lehigh Nav.	..	46¾	Phila. Trac.	66	66½
Lehigh Val.	29⅞	30	Phil. & Erie.	22	25
Met. Trac.	78	79	Reading	6 11-16	6¾
Minehill	61	63	Roch. R.	..	54
New. P. 5s	80	82	U. Co's of N. J.	..	217½
North. Cent.	67½	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4	4½
North. Pac.	4	4⅛			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 105½@107½; North Chicago, 162@163; Diamond Match at 102@104½, Lake Street Elevated at 19@19½, Street's at 17½. Money, 7 ₩ cent. Bank clearings, $9,294,184.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Expectation of an Advance in the Bank Rate Affects the Market.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The uncertainty whether the Bank rate would go up another step to-morrow overshadowed affairs on the Stock Exchange to-day, though the best opinion was that it would remain where it was for the present.

Discounts grew firmer toward the close of business, shading up to 4⅜ per cent.

The Bank of England was reported to be still borrowing on consols, but there were bullion movements in its favor to the extent of $1,000,000 for the day. Though there has been a net diminution of the reserve since the last return, there is still nearly $4,000,000 excess.

The market kept quiet all day, with loss in St. Paul and some other stocks, but with trifling average improvement on Americans as a whole.

The coal strike shows some signs of petering out, and a settlement will be very welcome, for the traffic shrinkage for the week of the five roads principally concerned reaches £165,000.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 92; Atchison, ⅜, to 15⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 55¾; St. Paul, ⅜, to 53¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 19½, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 13½. *Advanced*—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 73½; Union Pacific, ¼, to 18⅞; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 14¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 7. Lake Shore sold at 117, Erie at 12¼, and Kansas and Texas at 10⅝. British consols were quoted at 97 9-16 for money and 97⅝ for account.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$179,081,772
Silver dollars and bullion	330,507,124
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	149,486,884
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,247,465
United States notes	15,472,578
United States Treasury notes	4,976,471
Gold certificates	3,106,340
Silver certificates	2,511,985
National bank notes	3,301,638
Deposits with national bank depositories: General account	12,633,636
Disbursing officers' balances	3,949,591
Total	$718,255,484

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$84,270,189
Silver certificates	330,512,504
United States Treasury notes	150,271,280
Currency certificates	5,795,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	36,971,148

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $312,074, from customs $374,742, and miscellaneous $11,181.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $40,063.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Chairmen of the General Mortgage and Income Bondholders' Committees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announce that holders of many millions of the securities have already responded to the first circular, and that immediately after the issuance of that circular the lease of the Lehigh Valley with the Reading was abrogated, and it is now important that immediate steps be taken to prevent the settlement of claims under that lease, and to secure a representation in the management of the property, to which end the holders of general mortgage income bonds and stock are requested to apply for the committees' second circular and to send in their assents forthwith to the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York or to J. Edward Simmons, President Fourth National Bank, and William Mertens, 50 Wall Street, Chairmen of the respective committees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FINANCES.

Unusual Sale of Bonds in the Stock Exchange—Receivers' Certificates.

The sale in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday of $1,150,000 Northern Pacific consolidated 5 per cent. bonds and $392,000 Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts gave Wall Street quite a stir. The questions, "Who is selling?" and "What does it mean?" were asked with more or less eagerness, and the answers, as is usual in Wall Street, took the form of rumors.

A rumor that a certain brokerage house, being pressed for money, had been obliged to throw overboard its holdings of Northern Pacific securities was soon merged into the report that the North American Company was selling some of its assets. The latter report found many believers. The consolidated fives were offered briskly in lots of from $1,000 up to $60,000, and they found ready buyers.

It was learned about noon that the advertised auction sale of Northern Pacific securities in the Real Estate Salesroom had been withdrawn. The securities advertised were $578,000 consolidated fives and 2,040 shares of St. Paul and Northern Pacific stock. Wall Street men who were watching the tapes at once made up their minds that the owner of the advertised bonds had withdrawn them because he thought the Stock Exchange afforded a better market. Upon this theory the price of the bonds stiffened up a little.

Efforts were made to locate the ownership of the advertised securities, but only with partial success. Suspicion generally pointed in one direction, viz., toward one of the largest foreign banking houses in "the Street," which for some time has been regarded as a large creditor of the Northern Pacific Company. Representatives of this house denied having closed out any Northern Pacific loan, but declined to answer questions regarding the advertised auction sale of securites.

There is good reason to believe that the owner of the securities, while not in actual need of the cash, wanted a definite settlement of the account, and, not being able to get such a settlement at once from the receiver, determined to put the securities on the market. Their withdrawal is supposed to have been caused by an assurance that the debt would be paid with receiver's certificates.

President and Receiver Thomas F. Oakes made the following statement during the day: "We shall make application at Milwaukee to-day for leave to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of several million dollars. This action is taken in order to secure funds for the purpose of recovering control of collateral now pledged in loans. We regard it as essential to the protection of the property."

The limit of time for subscriptions to the collateral trust loan expired yesterday. No additional subscriptions were received. The amount not subscribed for is about 39 per cent. of the required $12,000,000.

James McNaught, counsel for the Northern Pacific Company, said yesterday that ancillary receivers had been appointed in the Canadian courts for the 264 miles of the Northern Pacific Road in Canada. Mr. McNaught remarked that this was the first time that a foreign court had taken such action where the original bill had been filed in the jurisdiction of the United States.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The members of the Southwestern Traffic Association were in session in Chicago all of yesterday, deliberating over the alleged deal between the Rock Island and Texas Pacific, but were unable to get down to the business in hand because of a mass of preliminary work. The meeting will continue to-day.

—The steady increase in the passenger traffic to Chicago encourages the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines in the belief that the half-rate excursion trains will be continued until the close of the World's Fair. The official date for the close of the fair is Oct. 30.

—It was expected that a new President would be elected for the Commercial Express Line at the regular meeting of the fast-freight lines, held in Niagara Falls yesterday, but, after considerable discussion, it was decided to hold off for another two months at least.

—A meeting of railroad officers prominent in the freight departments was held at Point Chautauqua yesterday. Representatives were present from Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other large cities. The business related simply to the establishment of freight rates.

—W. W. Baldwin, President, and N. E. Harris, Assistant Secretary of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad, have filed amended articles of incorporation in Keokuk, Iowa, increasing the capital stock from $8,000,000 to $20,000,000.

—The Union Pacific is indignant at Chairman Caldwell because of the refusal of the Western Passenger Association Lines to use the Union Pacific rates of $25 and $18 to Montana and Puget Sound as basing rates.

—Walter G. Oakman, receiver of the Richmond Terminal, has just secured a verdict for $2,758,074 in the United States court against the Richmond and Danville Company. The suit was brought to recover indebtedness.

—Formal announcement is sent out from the offices of the New-York and New-England Railroad that A. A. McLeod is not a candidate for the Baltimore and Ohio Presidency.

—Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Joint Trunk Line Committee, is in this city.

FURNACE FIRES RELIGHTED.

Confidence Returning in the Iron District and Work to be Resumed.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—A special from Youngstown, Ohio, says: "It was authoritatively stated this morning that an effort would be made by the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company to have its large plant resume operations next week. It was stated that the puddle mills would start on Monday next and the finishing mills on Wednesday.

Extensive repairs have been made at nearly every mill in the city, and the indications point toward an early resumption of work in all the mills in the Mahoning Valley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Yesterday the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company started its mills at Chartiers with non-union men. The company was willing to pay the wages provided by the Amalgamated Association scale, but not that the rules of that association should prevail in their works.

Enough non-union workmen were secured to operate the plant in part.

Banks Reopen Their Doors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Fourth National Bank of Louisville, Ky., which suspended payment July 25; the American National Bank of Pueblo, Col., and the Waupaca County National Bank of Waupaca, Wis., which suspended payment on July 5 and Aug. 2, respectively, having complied with the conditions imposed upon them by the Controller of the Currency, and the capital stock being unimpaired, have been authorized to resume business.

New-Rochelle Needs Money.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Board of Trustees of this village, finding there is not enough money in the Treasury to carry on the village affairs for the remainder of the year have decided to hold a special election Sept. 19, at which the taxpayers will vote for or against the raising of $11,400 necessary to run the different departments until Jan. 1.

Financial.

The Union Pacific Railway Company.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Boston, Aug. 9, 1893.

To the Holders of the 8 Per Cent. Bonds Secured by the Sinking Fund Mortgage of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., of December 18, 1873:

The bonds secured by the mortgage above referred to become due on Sept. 1, next. On Jan. 1, 1893 there were outstanding bonds to the amount of $5,176,000. At the same time there were in the hands of the Union Trust Company of New-York, the Trustee under the mortgage, uninvested balances applicable to the redemption of said bonds amounting to $904,665.12. During the period from January 1st to September 1st of the current year, it is estimated that further remittances, derived from the sales of land, payments on bills receivable, &c., will be made to the Trustee to the amount of about $500,000. It is believed, therefore, that at the maturity of the loan the Trustee will have in hand about $1,404,665.12 for application to such part of the debt as may be held by persons who may then wish to receive payment. The application of these sums will reduce the debt to $3,771,334.88.

Against this balance of indebtedness the Railway Company holds notes or contracts made by former purchasers of lands, secured by the lands in respect of which they were made, (which, however, are only released by the Trustee on receipt by it of the full amount of the consideration,) the amount of which on September 1st, next, making due allowance for collections to be made in the interval, will approximate $3,369,902.18. In addition to the lands under contract, the Trustees will also hold the unsold lands, the estimated value of which is $3,079,000. This estimated value is very conservative, being much less than the appraised and selling value. The value of the security—contracts and unsold lands—$6,448,902.18, exceeds the estimated balance of the indebtedness ($3,771,334.88) by the sum of $2,677,567.30.

The lands referred to represent the unsold portion of those granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (to which the Union Pacific Railway Company is the successor by consolidation,) and are free from any lien or other incumbrance, excepting only a debt of $8,000, the balance of the original land grant mortgage bonds still outstanding.

No allowance has been made in the foregoing statement for the possible failure of purchasers to complete the payments provided for in their contracts. It is believed, however, that not more than $400,000 in amount will ultimately be defaulted. But even if default be made, the lands under contract will again become subject to sale and will exceed in value the sums due upon them.

Under the present mortgage the title to all unsold lands (and to lands already sold but still under contract) is vested in the mortgage Trustees. The proceeds of all land sales are remitted directly to the Trustee, and are applied, as in the Trust Indenture is provided, to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds secured thereunder. They do not pass into the company's treasury. Meanwhile, the taxes on the unsold lands, the expenses of advertising or marketing the lands, and the interest on the outstanding bonds have been paid, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indenture, by the Railway Company, and will continue to be paid by the Railway Company under the extension agreement.

Holders of the bonds assenting to the proposition to extend are requested to immediately send their bonds to the Union Trust Co., No. 80 Broadway, New-York, or to its agent at the office of the Union Pacific Railway Co., No. 91 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., for the purpose of having the bonds stamped and to enable the company to affix to coupon bonds the new coupon sheets. The Trust Company will issue its receipts for all bonds thus deposited, and will hold said bonds until such a number thereof have been deposited, or their extension guaranteed, as will enable it to announce that the total amount of bonds has been provided for. When the registered bonds shall have been stamped, the interest thereon will be remitted to the registered owners, as has heretofore been the practice.

To enable the company to complete its arrangements and to affix to the extended coupon bonds the necessary coupon sheets, holders of such assenting bonds are requested to present them as soon as possible.

The September interest on bonds presented for extension will be paid on the presentation of such bonds for deposit.

THE TIME FOR EXTENSION OF BONDS UNDER THIS OFFER IS LIMITED TO SEPT. 1ST, AND THE AMOUNT THAT CAN BE EXTENDED IS LIMITED TO $3,800,000.

ALEX. E. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.
EDWIN F. ATKINS, Vice Pres't.

BROOKLYN BONDS.

FRANK B. BEERS,

200 MONTAGUE ST.,

Telephone 1,663 Brooklyn, (Long Distance.) Brooklyn, N. Y.

City, State, Gov't } STOCKS { For Estates, Institutions, Individuals,

Gas, Bank, Ferry, Trust, Local Stocks,

BROOKLYN STOCKS.

Philadelphia Securities
AND
Philadelphia Exchange
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DICK BROS. & LAWRENCE,
30 BROAD STREET.

BONDS FOR SALE!

The undersigned has for sale Twenty Coupon Bonds of $500 denomination each, issued by the Borough of Morrellville, Cambria County, Penn., bearing 5 per cent. interest from Sept. 1, 1893, payable semi-annually, and redeemable optional in five years and absolutely in twenty years after their date. For further particulars, call on or address,
JOHN F. SEIGH, Borough Treasurer,
Fairfield Av., Morrellville, Johnstown, Penn.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 5 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The holders of many millions of the securities of the above Company have already responded to the first circular of the Committees.

Immediately after the issuance of that circular the lease of the Lehigh Valley to the Reading was abrogated, and it is now important that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the settlement of claims under that lease, and to secure a representation in the management of the property.

To which end the holders of General Mortgage, Income Bonds and Stock are requested to apply for the Committees' second circular, and to send in their assents forthwith to The Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y., or to either of the undersigned.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President Fourth National Bank, N. Y., Chairman Committee General Mortgage Bondholders.

WILLIAM MERTENS, of L. Von Hoffmann & Co., Chairman Committee Income Bondholders.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL....$1,000,000

CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.

A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest Paid on Balances.

OFFICERS:
J. I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, JR., Vice President.
AMOS T. FRENCH, Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
August Belmont, H. L. Higginson,
H. W. Cannon, James O. Sheldon,
R. J. Cross, John Kean, Jr.,
John R. Ford, John I. Waterbury.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

For travelers in all parts of the
UNITED STATES,
WEST INDIES, &c.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
120 Broadway, New-York.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1893.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, 1893, and will reopen Sept. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY,
1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1893.
The seventh quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of National Lead Company will be paid Sept. 15, 1893, to stockholders of record Aug. 25, 1893.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will close Aug. 25, 1893, and remain closed until Sept. 16, 1893.
By order of Board of Directors,
JOS. L. McBIRNEY, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
529 AND 531 PEARL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1893.
The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due SEPT. 1, 1893, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after that date.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.
COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.
HY. TACON, Treasurer.

THE KIND OF DOLLAR WANTED.

A Kansas Editor Who Has Not Studied the Situation in Vain.

TOPEKA, Aug. 23.—There are some few men in this Western country who have been studying the present financial situation to some purpose. While Senator Peffer has been busy formulating his bill for the issue of $600,000,000 another Kansas man has been ascertaining just what $1 is worth, viewed from his neighbor's position. The editor of the Neodosha *Register*, whose home is in one of the hotbeds of Populism, says:

"The instigators of the free silver club movement in Kansas belong to a party whose crying need is a dollar that will pay $4 worth of debts and then come back by means of a string attachment; a dollar that snuggles easily in the socks of a dry goods box agriculturist, but withers like the manna of old in the safe of the railway President; a dollar that will buy some flour and meat while it buys a whole lot of whisky and tobacco; a dollar that will not draw interest, and yet will double itself while its owner sits in the shade and squirts tobacco juice at a crack in the sidewalk; a dollar that will buy shoes for the baby while it will pay a man's way into a place where he can't take his wife.

"A dollar that will replace the waste of sloth, indolence, bad judgment, and appetite for budge, and yet will circulate without depreciation when nobody wants it; a dollar that tumbles into the pocket of the street-corner politician like worms into the craw of a featherless jaybird; a dollar that will remove the sentence of labor pronounced upon Adam and reverse the motion of the earth. This is about the kind of dollar wanted, as we glean from our able and esteemed contemporaries of the Populist faith, and by reading the resolutions and articles of faith of scores of 'free silver clubs' lately organized throughout the State."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Dullness Reigns in the Auction Rooms—All Sales Adjourned.

The sales advertised to take place yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom were adjourned to Oct. 25. There are no sales set down for to-day and only one for to-morrow, and that a receiver's sale at the City Hall.

New Buildings and Alterations.

Plans and specifications were filed yesterday in the Building Department for the following new buildings and alterations:

By Mrs. E. Ruppert of 135 Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story frame structure on the west side of Mosholu Parkway, on the corner of Potter Place, $1,800.

By Louis F. Commarch of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick and sandstone private dwelling on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, east of Riverside Drive, $60,000.

By Joseph Engelhardt, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling at 441 East Seventy-seventh Street, $2,000.

By the managers of the Home Life Insurance Company, alterations to a fourteen-story brick office building at 256 and 257 Broadway, $30,000.

By the Dock Department, alterations to a two-story frame structure on Pier 28, foot of Murray Street, North River, $18,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

Division St, 170; Samuel Weil and wife to Samuel Wine and another	$35,000
Division St, s s, Lot No 39, map of Hendrick Rutgers's lands, 7th Ward; Dennis Stroub and wife to Marcus Rosen and another	19,000
Hudson St, n e corner of Charles St, 35.10x38x2x14.10x14.11x70; Clausme A. Seaman and another to William C. Doscher	1
Essex St, 83; Samuel Wine and another to Samuel Weil	25,000
West St, e s, 67 ft s of Charles St, 22.8x87; John H. Judge, referee, to P. A. Arens	17,100
Canal St, 533 and 535; same to Henry Arens	13,000
4th Av, 453; Patrick Collins and wife to Letitia Howard	37,000
75th St, s s, 120 ft e of 11th Av, 20x102.2; Christopher Holloway to Emma A. Holloway	1
West End Av, 153; Henry W. Sackett to Lizzie T. Sackett	1
58th St, n s, 70.5 ft e of 1st Av, 18.4x100.4; Christian Penschuck to K. M. Penschuck	5
127th St, 119 East; Regina Tolck to David D. H. Tolck	1
115th St, n s, 265 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Louis H. Hahlo, referee, to Robert T. Meeks and another, executors, &c.	12,000
143d St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100; George C. Howell to Annabella Howell	1
Prospect Av, w s, 44 ft n of Lafayette Place, 22x85; George W. Dean and wife to Frank Melzer	1,100
Prospect Av, centre line, 112 ft s of Penfold Av, Lot 43, map of 53 lots in 23d and 24th Wards, lands of Ephraim B. Levy; Frank Melzer and wife to Elizabeth McNamara	1,125
Lot 92, map of 146 lots of Dickinson estate, 24th Ward; Hugh N. Camp to William Senn and wife	700
Malcolm St, n w corner of Graham Av, 122x100; Samuel W. Fairchild and wife to Hugh N. Camp	1
Decatur Av, w s, 125 ft n of Ozark St, 25x100; A. B. Tappen and wife to Michael A. Downs and wife	800

Recorded Mortgages.

Arens, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 533 and 535 Canal St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	$13,000
Doscher, William C., to C. E. Appleby and another; Hudson St, n e corner of Charles St, 3 years	15,000
Du Fais, John L., trustee, to Henry Barden, trustee; n s of 82d St, w of West End Av, 1 year	5,000
Elliott, Edward, and wife to Frederic de P. Foster, trustee; n s of 114th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years	3,000
Goldberg, Morris, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Ludlow St, 54½, 3 years	8,000
Knobloch, Henry, and wife to H. F. Specht; 2d Av, n w corner of 88th St, 2 years	2,000
Lyon, Dore, and wife to Union Theological Seminary City of New-York; 205 West 76th St, 5 years	15,000
Same to Irene M. Baldwin; 205 West 76th St, 2 years	3,500
Miller, Anna B., to Joseph F. Sullivan; 12 Commerce St, installments	670
Mackenzie, George, and others to Charles A. Christman; w s of Prospect Av, n of 156th St, demand	3,000
Platt, Richard G., to Charles A. Platt; w s of West End Av, n of 85th St, 1 year	2,500
Rosen, Marcus, and another to Dennis Stroub; 71 and 71½ Division St, 3 years	10,000
Robb, Cornelia T., and another to Union Trust Company of New-York; Park Av, n e corner of 35th St, 5 years	50,000
Stonebridge, Margaret, to Arnold H. Wagner; e s of Arthur Av, n of Crescent Av, demand	2,000
Senn, William, and wife to H. N. Camp; Lot 92, map of Dickinson estate, 3 years	420
Van Vleck, Catherine V. S., to G. D. Helyard; 433 4th Av, 3 years	2,217
Wine, Samuel, and another to Samuel Weil; 170 Division St, installments	10,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Madison Av and 101st St, s e corner; George F. Werner against S. Panella and Thomas Graham, owners; S. Panella, contractor	$1,725
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 ft front; same against same	225
South St, 51 and 52; Buess & Co. against Max Alexander and Edward Beck, owners and contractors	94
Division St and Catharine St, s e corner; Thomas Foy against William Remsen, owner; Antander & Damm, contractors	196
7th Av and 142d St, s w corner; J. B. McCoy & Co. against Patrick Hogan and others, owners and contractors	590
98th St, East, 330 to 334; Cornell, Hiscox & Underhill against Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor	2,200
Mott St, 293; Lawrence Houlihan against H. Koehler Brewing Company and others, owners; Charles Strevell, sub-contractor	176

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 19 | Sun sets....6 45 | Moon sets...2 06 A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..5 15 A M	Gov. Isl....5 34 A M	Hell Gate...7 27 A M
Sandy H'k..5 25 P M	Gov. Isl....5 50 P M	Hell Gate...7 43 P M

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k.11 12 A M	Gov. Isl....11 47 A M	Hell Gate...1 15 P M
Sandy H'k.11 46 P M	Gov. Isl....11 59 P M	Hell Gate...1 27 A M

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Dubbledam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	12:00 M	3:00 P M
Grecian, Glasgow	......	......

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 A M	4:30 A M
Chester, Southampton	1:00 P M	4:00 P M
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Constance, Cape Colony	12:00 P M	......
Ems, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Endeavor, La Plata Countries	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Ethiopia, Glasgow	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Etruria, Liverpool	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Island, Christiansand	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Muriel, St. Thomas	......	12:00 M
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Rugia, Hamburg	......	4:30 P M

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Havel, Bremen	......	9:00 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.—Ludgate Hill, London, Aug. 10; Marsala, Hamburg, Aug. 10; Niagara, Havana, Aug. 19; Scandia, Hamburg, Aug. 12; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.—Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 17; Virginia, Christiansand, Aug. 12.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—Boston City, Swansea, Aug. 13; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Aug. 22; Europe, London, Aug. 13; Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 20; Martello, Hull, Aug. 11; New-York, Southampton, Aug. 19; Wieland, Havre, Aug. 15.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.—Alaska, Liverpool, Aug. 19; Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 17; La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 19.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.—Andes, Port Limon, Aug. 19; Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 22; Dresden, Bremen, Aug. 17; Elbe, Bremen, Aug. 19; Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 24; Runic, Liverpool, Aug. 18; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 16.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, Aug. 23; Croma, Shields, Aug. 15.

Arrived—New-York, Wednesday, Aug 23.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen via Southampton Aug. 15, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 10 A M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Aug. 16 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Port au Prince, &c., Aug. 7, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Legoe, Montego Bay, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp Aug. 12, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P M 22d.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Aug. 15 via Boston, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 A M.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Pinel, Cerea, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P M.

Bark Filippo, (Ital.,) Criscuolo, Seville 27 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Edward Hincken & Sons.

Bark Lottie Moore, Watts, Pisagua 115 ds, with nitrate of soda to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, E, moderate breeze, thick and raining.

Sailed.

SS Saratoga, for Havana; Strassburg, for Bremen; Weehawken, for Dover; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Seminole, for Charleston, &c.; Jersey City, for Bristol; Sirius, for Antwerp; Crescent, for Newport News; Tropea, for Buenos Ayres; Britannic, for Liverpool; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia; Westernland, for Antwerp.

Ship Andelena, for Hongkong.

Bark Erna, for Anjer.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Portia, for Halifax, &c.; Manhattan, for Portland.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The repairs to the post lights on South Brother Island Ledge and Lawrence Point Ledge, East River, New-York, having been completed, these lights will be relighted on the evening of Friday, Aug. 25, 1893, and maintained as heretofore. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from Genoa July 18 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Brema (Ger.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Ramillies (Br.) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Mary Thomas, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, sld. from Sunderland for New-York Aug. 20.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, sld. from Amoy for New-York yesterday.

SS Bretwalda, (Br.,) Capt. Aikman, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Holyrood, (Br.,) Capt. Rettie, from Shanghai June 30 for New-York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York Aug. 12 for London, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS San Giorgia, (Ital.,) Capt. Janello, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Genoa Aug. 19.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Swinemunde Aug. 19.

SS Amerika, (Dan.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Copenhagen Aug. 20.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Swain, from New-York Aug. 9, arr. at Greenock yesterday.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Aug. 10, arr. at London to-day.

SS Brunel, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from Palermo Aug. 16 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York Aug. 12 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 1 P M to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Aug. 10 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands at 10 A M to-day.

GENOA, Aug. 23.—North German Lloyd SS Werra, Capt. Pohle, sld. hence for New-York at 10 A M to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 23.—American Line SS Paris, Capt. Randle, from New-York, arr. here at 2 55 P M to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Spree, Capt. Meissel, from New-York, arr. here at 7 A M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—Cunard Line SS Gallia, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A Queen Anne cottage, near depot, with barn; all improvements. For particulars apply to owner on premises, 2,662 Decatur Av., near Cole St., Fordham.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

ST. GEORGE,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

Fireproof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.
$1,200 to $1,500.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 Bible House.
We have no branch office.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.

Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,300 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

TO LET—In the Dalhousie, 40 to 48 West 59th St., fronting Central Park, a very choice unfurnished apartment; nothing better in the city; building absolutely fire-proof. Apply to the janitor.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—For rent, unfurnished, modern apartments, eight rooms and bath; not over $60 per month. Post Office Box 63, Ridley Park, Penn.

Instruction—City Schools.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for girls, kindergarten and classes for little boys, 711 Madison Av., northeast corner 63d St. and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year reopens Tuesday, Sept. 26.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. B. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK. Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 3. Circulars sent on application. 21 East 74th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5.
106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.
Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship.
Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c.
Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.
GEORGE GUNTON, President,
34 Union Square, New-York.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.
School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,)
224 West 58th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Hotels.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF OFFIcers' Quarters.—Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 23d day of September, 1893, for the erection of one set of officers' quarters at West Point, N. Y., as per plans and specifications to be seen at this office. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for erection of officers' quarters," and addressed to the undersigned, W. H. MILLER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

WEST POINT, N. Y., AUG. 21, 1893.—Sealed Proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing such forage and straw as may be required. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," at West Point, N. Y., and addressed to the undersigned, W. H. MILLER, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John C. McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1893.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, Executor.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
my25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louise Wilcke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Bond Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of May, 1893. EDWARD WILCKE, Administrator.
my25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jane Stewart, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1893. FRANKLIN B. LORD, Executor.
jul-law6m Th

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family; city reference. 101 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good family cook; excellent baker; no objection to coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. Address B. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Address Mary, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent Frenchwoman as first-class cook in all branches of cooking; can take chef's place; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address B. J., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; with best of reference. Address M., 1,338 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as good plain cook, or would do chamberwork and waiting; references. Call at 206 East 45th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; willing to do some washing; city reference; no cards. 495 3d Av., near 34th St.; ring once.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day to do cleaning of any kind of work; best city reference. 157 West 33d St. Mrs. Ryan.

DAY'S WORK.—As first-class laundress to go out by the day; or would do housecleaning; has first-class city reference. 300 West 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, week, or month; country or city; reduced price; will fix over dresses; also good skirtmaker. Address Box Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert dressmaker; $2 per day in dull season; country preferred; references. Address 1,539 Broadway, Githin's bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do general housework in private family. Annie Murphy, 217 East 47th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small family; good references. 120 East 43d St., top floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By active middle-aged person, as working housekeeper in small family; understands first-class cooking; thoroughly competent. Hartman, 168 West 98th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to traveling; best city references. Call, two days, E. G., 202 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisian; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good dressmaker; good packer, hairdresser; accustomed to travel; good reference. Address G. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; experienced; good traveler; best references. Address A. R., 841 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. Call or address at 153 East 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as good laundress; willing to assist in some chamberwork; has good reference. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge and bring baby up on bottle; city reference; last employer can be seen. Address M. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. Address L. T., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; capable of taking charge of infant and bringing up on bottle; good reference; city or country. 204 East 78th St.; ring twice.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; is thoroughly competent; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 256 West 41st St., first flight, back.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swede; highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has lived several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability; as first-class butler. Schenling, 805 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced single man; reliable; take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; careful driver; highest references; last employer can be seen. Address A. T., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his duties; good driver; no objection to country; reference. Florist store, Park Av. and 73d St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; thoroughly capable in every respect. Call or address T. W., McDonald's stables, 59th St. and 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; single; age 34; six years' best of city reference. Address J. C., 15 East 28th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Single; fruit, vegetable, and plant grower; best grower of hot and cold grapes under glass; most particular caretaker and manager; best worker; makes beautiful improvements; sober, industrious; has best recommendations. W., gardener, 329 East 72d St.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Married; experienced in all branches of the business and management of a country place; is sober and industrious; can be highly recommended. Address D., care Messrs. Thorburn & Co., 15 John St.

GARDENER — LAUNDRESS. — By married couple; man as gardener; can take full charge of gentleman's place; wife as laundress; best of references. Scotchman, 311 West 20th St.; ring twice.

GARDENER.—First-class single German; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, and all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; best city reference. Address J. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an experienced young man; willing to make himself otherwise useful in private family; city or country; best reference. Address M. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young single man, speaking German, French, and English; will make himself generally useful. Charles Spooney, 97 3d Av., second floor.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; can clean windows; care for lawn; is willing in any capacity; best city references. Address H., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swedish man, age, 33, on gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows, lawns, and roads. Address W., Box 215 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; willing to make himself useful in a stable or gentleman's house; handy with tools. J. S., 228 East 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE-VALET.—By an experienced, competent man; efficient masseur; best city references from physicians and private families. Address E. G., 521 East 81st St.

WET NURSE.—629 East 9th St.; grocery store.

Help Wanted—Females.

STRONG, WILLING GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and plain washing; Irish girl not long in country preferred; good wages; good home. 38 Union Square East.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, Plaintiff, against THE BANK OF NEW-HANOVER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 27th, 1893.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 21 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, The Bank of New-Hanover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 26th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1893.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, No. 21 Broad Street, New-York City.
jy27-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—GEORGE G. WILLIAMS and JOHN S. KENNEDY, executors of the last will and testament of Mary Stuart, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES M. WILSON, individually and as executor of Mary Wilson, deceased; Christine Ferguson Wallace, John Ferguson, Mary Ferguson, Mary D. Dunlap, Jeannie D. Bodine, Christine Doig, Janet McC. Benedict, Mary Augusta Kingsbury, Anne Donaldson Tuttle, William G. Donaldson, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, Albert N. Donaldson, Helen Estelle Donaldson, George Washington Donaldson, Daniel Paul Donaldson, Laura May Donaldson, Philo D. Ferguson, J. Donald Ferguson, Millie A. Ferguson, Margaret E. Ferguson, Rosa Murray, John Hall, Emily Hall, Sarah A. Stratton, James McCosh, Isabella McCosh, Emily Hall Wheelock, Jane R. Torrey, Eliza S. Torrey, Margaret A. Torrey, Herbert Gray Torrey, Maggie Magie, Mary Jane Maitland, Andrew McCosh, George G. Williams, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, University of the City of New-York, Cooper Union, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, the Western Dispensary of the City of New-York, New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New-York, the Northwestern Dispensary in the City of New-York, Wilson Industrial School for Girls, the Ladies' Depository in the City of New-York, the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, New-York Cancer Hospital, the American Bible Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York, Trustees of the Lenox Library, the Board of the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York, the New-York Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New-York, the Association for the relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, the Home for Incurables, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New-York, the Colored Home and Hospital of the City of New-York, the Children's Aid Society in the City of New-York, the New-York Juvenile Asylum, Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York, the Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New-York, the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church located at Princeton, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and the American Sunday School Union, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 1, 1893.
DE FOREST BROTHERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 William Street, New-York City.

To Mary D. Dunlap, Christine Doig, Janet McC. Benedict, Mary Augusta Kingsbury, Anne Donaldson Tuttle, Margaret Isabel Donaldson, Robert Stuart Donaldson, James Thaddeus Donaldson, Ethel Alexander Donaldson, Dorothy Donaldson, Douglas Donaldson, Benjamin Franklin Donaldson, Arthur McClellan Donaldson, Albert Nevius Donaldson, Helen Estelle Donaldson, George Washington Donaldson, Daniel Paul Donaldson, Laura May Donaldson, Philo D. Ferguson, J. Donald Ferguson, Millie A. Ferguson, Margaret E. Ferguson, James McCosh, Isabella McCosh, the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church located at Princeton, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, the American Sunday School Union:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the eleventh day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City of New-York, on the eleventh day of August, 1893.—Dated New-York, August 11, 1893.
DE FOREST BROTHERS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
62 William Street, New-York City, N. Y.
au17-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW J. ROGERS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. PATTERSON and Elizabeth Patterson, his wife; David Bonner and Catherine Bonner, his wife; Edmund R. Dodge, Nancy Barnett, Martha Haines and Edwin Haines, her husband; Mary Hettrick, Sarah Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, and Margaret Blauvelt, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 18th, 1893. THOS. MCADAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 100 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, William A. Patterson, Elizabeth Patterson, David Bonner, Catherine Bonner, and Nancy Barnett, and to each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the second day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House in said city. CORNELIUS DOREMUS,
Duly substituted for Thomas McAdam as Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated August 2nd, 1893. au3-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — FRANCES ROSSE, plaintiff, against ALBERT ROSSE, defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1893. GEORGE M. BARRY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 291 Broadway, New-York City.

To Albert Rosse, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on said date.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1893.
GEORGE M. BARRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Jy13-law7wTh 291 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK.—THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK vs. BANK OF NEW-HANOVER.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 19th, 1893. STEELE & DICKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New-York.

To the defendant, Bank of Hanover: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 19th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated July 19, 1893. STEELE & DICKSON,
jy20-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—To all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH R. BLACK send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of September, 1893, at 10½ o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William B. Pope, assignee of above-named Joseph R. Black, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, this 25 day of July, 1893. [SEAL.]
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
JAMES FORREST, Att'y for Assignee, 289 Greenwich Street, New-York City. au3-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE AND entered by the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GUSTAV HEIMAN, lately doing business at No. 81 White Street, in the City of New-York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of Gustav Heiman, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Leonard Bronner, 320 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 18th, 1893.
JACOB H. SEMEL, Assignee.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New-York City.
jy20-law6wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELSON A. LAWTON, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said Nelson A. Lawton, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, July 19th, 1893.
ALFRED ELY, Assignee.
LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Assignee.
jy20-law6wTh

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SEASON or year; elegantly-furnished floor or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

103 WEST 48TH ST.—Large room and hall room, with excellent board; also fourth-floor room; moderate.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, NEAR 7TH AV.—Cheerful rooms; private family; French cuisine; also table board.

FOR ADULTS.—Rooms, with board; excellent table; special rates by year; highest references. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished suites; also other rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; references.

68 WEST 35TH.—Entire second floor, with private bath; for family or bachelor apartments; other rooms.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Board Wanted.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BETWEEN 4TH and 6th Avs. and 34th and 59th Sts., with private table for gentleman, elderly lady, and maid. Address, with references, G., Box 172 Times.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor cars special 1 P. M., and extra train Aug. 26 only, 12:50 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—

SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.........8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier...........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
Sousa's Band.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday
Four Great
Festival Days.
The Unrivalled Band,
Assisted by
Eminent Vocal Artists.
SALUTE OF NATIONS TO COLUMBIA,
and
THE COOPERS' CHORUS,
at every concert.
GRAND OPERA CHORUS, FIFERS, DRUM CORPS, SCOTCH BAGPIPERS, ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT, &c.

Vocal Artists for Thursday and Friday,
Mlle. MARCELLA LINDH,
The eminent colorateur singer.
Miss CAROLINE HAMILTON,
(The "Maid Marian" of the "Bostonians,")
who will sing the "FOREST SONG" from "Robin Hood," and STAR-SPANGLED BANNER and MARSEILLAISE in Salute of Nations, with Chorus.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
GRAND FIREWORKS
Every evening except Sunday and Monday.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
Under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
First engagement in America of
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY
in the great "Musical Play Without Words,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE
Increased orchestra. SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.
Prices, $1.50, $1, and 50 cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
NOW THE HANDSOMEST, SAFEST, and most COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.
THE SPAN OF LIFE.
POPULAR PRICES.
NEXT WEEK—THE SILVER KING.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
Bolossy Kiralfy's KING SOLOMON ends the season Sunday night.
Daily afternoon vaudeville entertainments will be continued.
West 42d St., West 14th St. (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.
Admission, 25c. and 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST., West of B'way.
GRAND OPENING
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.
BOX OFFICE SALE OF SEATS
TO-DAY AT 9 A. M.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon., Wed., & Sat.
LAST WEEK at the 23d St. CONCERT HALL
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
LOIE FULLER
AND HER COMPANY.
Under the Direction of Mr. ROBERT GRAU.
MISS FULLER appears
every evening at 9:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
E. H. SOTHERN. | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. |
E. H. SOTHERN. | LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2.
THE NEW SOUTH.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Next Saturday Ev'g.
RICE'S Surprise Party. Resuming Next Saturday Ev'g. Aug. 26, in Merry, Musical Crowded with novelties. 1492

STAR THEATRE. Eve., 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY
in "THE PLAYER."
Aug. 28, LOTTIE COLLINS and Specialty Co.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
NOVELTY ALL THE TIME.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
R. C. Carton's original modern play,
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
Eugene Tompkins's new
BLACK CROOK.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Evening at 8.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th S
BEST VARIETY BILL IN AMERICA.
30 AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STARS. 30

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Grand League Championship Game,
CHICAGO VS. NEW-YORK.
Game 4 P. M. Admission, 50c. and 25c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.
Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK B. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, L. I.,
Keeps open in September. Thirty miles from New-York; handsomest house on Great South Bay; 150 feet from the water; piazzas inclosed in glass; open fireplaces; boating, bathing, fine bluefishing, and snipe shooting; accommodations for horses.
Apply to E. HATHAWAY.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

DEVENOGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELDRED, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Altitude, 1,710 feet; healthiest, most delightful lakeside resort. Open to Nov. 1. Hunting, fishing; accommodates 250 guests.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HARRY E. BROWN has left our employ, and all his relations with the undersigned have been terminated.
Aug. 7, 1893. L. PRANG & CO.

BISMARCK FREES HIS MIND

SEVERELY LECTURES KAISER WILLIAM AND THE CHANCELLOR.

Address to a Great Party of His Admirers Who Called on Him at Kissingen—Protest Against Centralization and Recommendation to the Diets to be Active in Opposition to Unconstitutional Usurpations of Power—Intimation that the ex-Chancellor Is Ill-Natured.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Prince Bismarck is still taking the waters at Kissingen. On Sunday last a party of 700 of his admirers from the Thuringia district in Central Germany arrived at Kissingen for the purpose of paying their respects to the aged ex-Chancellor. This party upon its arrival was joined by 800 of the people visiting Kissingen, and all together proceeded to the villa occupied by Prince Bismarck and presented an address to him.

In his reply to this address Prince Bismarck dwelt strongly upon the subject of German unity. He said:

"Since 1871 we have been comparatively undisturbed by our French neighbors, whom Providence placed where they are for the purpose of keeping us awake. The days have long gone by when France regarded a campaign in Germany as a sort of pleasure excursion. France knows well enough now what we are made of.

"We must give up carping and caviling at the present state of things, with the object of making new arrangements. I refer to the semi-official utterances directed toward the attainment of a 'Greater Prussia.' The National Liberals in 1848 had a cut-and-dried plan of this sort.

"In creating the unity of the empire I sought to preserve everything that was in any way compatible therewith. The enthusiastic demonstrations I have received in the German States outside of Prussia have proved that my policy was right.

"To those Prussians who are not content and who wish to put everybody else in their pockets, I say: 'You are real particularists. You do not recognize Germany outside of Prussia.'

"I am sorry to see in the decline of my life the principles of the Constitution being undermined by people who are trying to procure the centralization of the imperial power. Do you believe it would be an advantage if the eight Princes of Thuringia were replaced by an Imperial Governor? A German clings to his dynasties, and the dynasties, too, cling to Germany.

"All accusations against me are pure inventions. If I wished to combat the present Government I would make a tour of Germany and summon popular assemblies everywhere and thrash out all I had in my heart against the Government. My heart is no murderers' den. I have not learned to lie, even as a diplomat. The people now begin to see what I meant three years ago when I said here that the Constitution ought to be the first object of care.

"I observe that the post of Imperial Chancellor has been separated from the Presidency of the Prussian Council of Ministers. I also observe that at the recent conference of the Finance Ministers of the several States at Frankfort the President's chair was occupied by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, who is a subordinate bureaucrat. This is unconstitutional.

"The Emperor and the Chancellor are only the executive organs of the Bundesrath and Reichstag. Neither of them has a right to attempt more than to publish the laws enacted by those bodies.

"The Chancellor ought to have influence in the Bundesrath only by means of Prussian votes. If, apart therefrom, he takes the lead, and his Secretaries are placed over the Ministers of the Federal States, a breach of the Constitution results which must be opposed.

"An end must be put to this system. The Constitution is good. It cost hard work and blood and lives enough. It makes me anxious to see it meddled with. Everybody must do what he can to direct our policy into the right path. All the Diets ought to be more active in this respect. The national cause ought to be the first item of every Federal Legislature."

Prince Bismarck concluded by declaring that he had spoken out of the fullness of his heart. He had, he said, no connection with any newspaper. He paid his debts in the same coin that he was paid.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The *Times* to-day publishes a dispatch from Berlin severely commenting upon what it terms Prince Bismarck's scarcely-veiled attempt in addressing his visitors at Kissingen to excite the individual Diets against the new régime. The *Times's* correspondent says that the Prince's statements were misleading, and rebuts the charge of unconstitutionalism. He recalls the fact that it was Prince Bismarck himself who separated the offices of the Chancellor and the President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

The correspondent attributes the Prince's outburst at Kissingen to the bitter jealousy he feels in finding that Germany does so well without him.

CHOLERA'S MARCH ABROAD.

Cases Reported in Rotterdam—News of the Disease in Antwerp.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Two cases of cholera and one death from the disease have occurred in this city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Russia, the Turkish Government has ordered a five days' quarantine against all vessels arriving from Russian ports. An exception is made, however, in the cases of vessels from Batoum and Sebastopol, which will not be subjected to any quarantine delay. Odessa has heretofore been exempted, but to-day the steamer Russia arrived from there with five cholera cases on board.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Louisiana State Board of Health has sent cable dispatches to the United States medical officers now on duty in Europe, notifying them that emigrant ships from the Mediterranean and from all ports at which cholera is known to exist, will be subjected to a twenty days' quarantine on arrival at ports in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a cablegram from the bureau officer at Antwerp, stating that new cholera cases there average two daily.

WRESTED FROM SIAM.

Three Million Francs Worth of Silver Dollars Already Given to France.

BANGKOK, Aug. 23.—The first meeting between M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Special Envoy, and Prince Krom Luang Devanwongse Varoprakar, Siamese Foreign Minister, took place yesterday. The object was to arrange the terms of the settlement between Siam and France.

In accordance with the French ultimatum and its acceptance by Siam, the Government of the latter country has deposited 2,500,000f. worth of silver dollars to the order of France, and the French war ship Alouette will carry 500,000f. worth of silver dollars from Bangkok for deposit in the Bank of Indo-China, at Saigon, to complete the 3,000,000f. demanded by France to be deposited to pay the French indemnities.

The French have violated the Franco-Siamese treaty by occupying the town of Chantibun without any pretext whatever. The French contend that, although the town was not named in the ultimatum, it was nevertheless intended to be included in the occupation of the Chantibun River.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Pastor Stoecher, formerly Court Chaplain in Berlin, who is known for the animosity he entertains for the Hebrews, will sail from Hamburg for New-York to-day on the steamer Augusta Victoria.

—The striking English coal miners declare their willingness to return to work if the notice of the reduction in wages is withdrawn.

BLOCKING SILVER MEN'S GAME.

Neat Scheme to Obtain the Use of Names of Well-Known Citizens.

The New-York delegation to the Bimetallic Convention at Chicago in its effort to use good names in connection with whatever action it may take at its meeting at Cooper Union to-night has adopted a scheme that is not working with entire smoothness. Circulars have been mailed to the addresses of prominent citizens inviting them to serve as Vice Presidents of the meeting, and adding that consent would be taken for granted where no answer was made. Regardless of the absence from the city of many of those thus addressed, and of their consequent inability to decline to serve, the circular says:

"If you are not in sympathy with the objects of the committee, or for other reasons do not desire to have your name used, please return inclosed ticket to Mr. Harding Weston, Secretary, 29 Greenwich Avenue, New-York."

The circular is signed by John G. Boyd, Henry Nichols, James W. Murphy, and D. B. Harris, Committee of Arrangements.

Judge Charles H. Van Brunt happened yesterday to receive one of these circulars. He promptly sent the following sharp letter to Secretary Harding Weston:

"There was delivered at my house this morning by post a printed circular announcing that under the auspices of the New-York delegation to the Chicago Bimetallic Convention there would be a mass meeting of bimetallists at Cooper Union to-morrow evening, and inviting me to serve as one of the Vice Presidents thereof.

"The circular requested that, if I was not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting or for other reasons I did not desire to have my name used I would return a ticket to you which was inclosed.

"The plain inference to be drawn from this circular is that it is the intention of your committee to use the names of all those to whom it has been addressed, and from whom you receive no response, as officers of this meeting, and to claim before the country that they are in sympathy with its objects.

"As probably nine-tenths of the persons to whom your circular has been sent will never see it until this meeting is held, (being out of the city at this season of the year,) I must protest upon their behalf against this unwarranted use of their names and this unconscionable claim of support of schemes the very limited enforcement of which has so speedily brought commercial disaster upon our country, closed our factories, and thrown thousands out of employment."

Ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin also was fortunate enough to catch the committee's circular yesterday before the scheme could work any mischief with his name. He wrote to Secretary Harding Weston:

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st inst., inviting me to act as one of the Vice Presidents of the proposed meeting of bimetallists at Cooper Union to-morrow evening, accompanied by a circular supposed to set forth the danger of President Cleveland's financial policy.

"I wholly dissent from the statement of Mr. Howell, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, quoted from his letter published in the New-York *Herald* that 'the President's message is an open and unequivocal declaration in favor of a gold standard,' and from the suggestion that 'the Democratic Congress must either accept the President's message and ignore the Democratic platform or ignore the President's message and accept the Democratic platform.'

"Although I can imagine an unanticipated emergency, which would make it an imperative duty to modify a declared financial policy in order to counteract an impending peril, yet, fortunately, no such emergency has arisen.

"The Democratic policy as proclaimed in the Chicago platform seems to me to be most apt and wisely adapted to meet and remedy the present financial menace. And my interpretation of President Cleveland's message makes it consistent with that proclamation, and in no way suggests a disapproval of 'the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination or charge for mintage, but the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.'

"Does the Sherman Silver bill provide for or allow such non-discrimination or equality of intrinsic and exchangeable value? If not, why not repeal it and substitute a law that will?

"Is there any man of sane mind who believes that unlimited coinage of silver into the semblance of a dollar intrinsically worth but 65 cents will accomplish it? Or that, without the co-operation of other Governments, we can maintain the so-called 'parity' of gold and silver?

"A law that will effect a parity bimetallism, I venture to assert, would harmonize with President Cleveland's message and receive his official approval.

"To say that because Mr. Cleveland believes that our present financial straits are largely due to the Sherman Silver act and relief must come through its repeal is evidence that he will not properly consider a wise substitute is neither warranted by his message, nor does it seem honest on the part of his accusers.

"Believing that the contemplated meeting is intended to create hostility to the President's financial policy and that promulgated by the Chicago platform, I must decline to serve in the capacity requested."

Representative Bland, leader of the silver forces in the House, was announced as one of the speakers at to-night's Cooper Union meeting, but a dispatch from Washington last evening said that as he is to close the debate on silver Saturday he cannot take upon himself the fatigue of a trip to New-York to speak at this time. Representatives Bryan of Nebraska, Pence of Colorado, and Sibley of Pennsylvania have accepted invitations to speak at to-night's meeting.

LAUNCH OF THE COLUMBIA.

Mr. Ladew's Yacht Promises to be Among the Fleetest in These Waters.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—At 10:45 o'clock this morning the steel steam yacht Columbia was launched at the shipyard of the Charles Hillman Company. The Columbia is the property of J. Harvey Ladew of New-York. The Messrs. Cramp are the original contractors for her construction and the builders of her machinery, the Charles Hillman Company having built the hull by sub-contract.

She is 180 feet on load water line by 22 feet beam and 15 feet molded depth, her trial draught of water being 10 feet and her corresponding displacement 436 tons. She has a four-cylinder triple-expansion engine of about 1,800 indicated horse power under forced draught, and the Messrs. Cramp guarantee her to develop a speed of 18 knots an hour over the course of the American Yacht Club, from Larchmont to New-London, a straightaway run of 80 knots.

In proportion to her displacement the Columbia is the highest power private steam vessel in the world. All her appointments and fittings are of the most modern and improved character. Her electric-light plant in particular presents certain features of excellence not hitherto applied to marine work. It is the ambition of her builders to make her the most noteworthy yacht of her time, both in appearance, comfort, and performance. She will be ready for trial in about eight weeks.

Quite a large party of New-Yorkers witnessed the launch. As the yacht moved off the ways she was christened by Mrs. Edward Ladew, sister-in-law of the owner.

Unconscious for Fourteen Days.

ROACHEPORT, Mo., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Bud Naylor took morphine fourteen days ago in mistake for headache powders. She has been unconscious ever since. At intervals she is seized with convulsions, and it requires the strength of two men to restrain her. Not once, however, has she recovered consciousness.

A Quiet Day at Buzzard's Bay.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 23.—The President put in another day's fishing to-day in company with Dr. Bryant. There were no callers at Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland drove over to the village, as usual, and made several social calls.

RUMOR MONGERS BUSY AGAIN

LOWER PRICES WERE THE RESULT OF THEIR EFFORTS.

Called Loans This Time the Foundation for Their Doleful Efforts—Trade in Currency Considerably Duller—Large Imports of Gold Received from Europe—Yellow Metal Put in Circulation by the Sub-Treasury—Some Cash Still Being Sent Out of the City.

So far as its stock market was concerned, Wall Street was not particularly active yesterday. Prices were generally lower, the bears improving their opportunity to set afloat a choice collection of disquieting rumors. They talked of called loans and took a generally doleful view of conditions, as is their wont.

Some loans were reported to have been called by trust companies, and the rates in the call money market were a trifle stiffer than on Tuesday. On the other hand, there was a considerably duller trade in currency, and for most of the day the premium upon it was lower than had been the case the day before.

In the morning the money brokers paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for cash to fill orders received on Tuesday, but after these wants had been supplied business with them languished for a while. Their buying rate ran down to 1 per cent. Before the close of business the demand picked up and business was done with purchasers at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. Spot gold was taken by the brokers at 1 per cent., and there were even some bids at about that level for gold to arrive in the next ten days. The transactions in cash for the day fell considerably below the average for the last two weeks.

As has been the case from the first, out-of-town needs cut a notable figure in the trade. A good deal of the money went South, while small lots were sent to other parts of the country. Locally the demand was lighter, but there was plenty of evidence that the scarcity of currency is still felt here.

Country correspondents of the banks have not given up their habit of sending here for funds. Although the lines are sharply drawn, a good deal of cash is still going out of the city.

Among bankers the Peffer resolution in the Senate for an investigation of the conduct of the national banks was generally denounced on the ground that it was most unwise, in that it would tend to increase distrust and hinder a recovery from the existing depression. The New-York national banks are not afraid of an investigation. Leading bankers say the national institutions here have been guilty of no violations of law. Depositors' checks have been paid in the funds in which the deposits were made. The banks have made every effort to meet the unusual strain resulting from the financial situation and have borne the burden of unusual demands, not only from this city, but also practically from the whole country. They have avoided any sudden contraction of loans, in spite of heavy withdrawals of deposits, and have in every way done their utmost to assist the financial and commercial communities. Any depositor with a grievance has a legal remedy for it, but the fact that nobody has sought the courts is taken as pretty good evidence that the administration of the banks has been sound and within the law.

More gold was received from Europe yesterday, the steamer Teutonic arriving from Liverpool with £76,920 on board. The consignments were: To J. & W. Seligman & Co., £50,000; to G. H. McFadden & Brothers, £20,000; to Malcolm Mackay, St. John, N. B., £5,000, and to the Anglo-American Condensed Milk Company, £1,920. The steamer Havel also came in with £150,000 on board, divided as follows: Speyer & Co., £50,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., £50,000, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., £50,000.

The Sub-Treasury put a good deal of gold in circulation yesterday. It owed the Clearing House $62,000 and used $60,000 in yellow metal in making its payment. It passed out in return for checks $822,000, all but $62,000 in gold. The balance was in Treasury notes for silver bullion purchases. Half a million recently-imported coin was received to be counted.

As had happened on Tuesday, the receipts of silver balanced the payments in that metal. Of the $40,000 which went out, $15,000 was in subsidiary coin.

There were no transfers by telegraph to the South to assist in moving the cotton crop, but it is likely there will be transactions of the kind to-day. The needs of the cotton States are still most pressing.

The Clearing House Loan Committee met yesterday. The amount of certificates outstanding was not changed.

Some talk was caused by the variation in the prices offered at auction for stock of the Third Avenue Railroad. Eight hundred and eighty shares were advertised for sale. Of these, 250 were withdrawn. On the official list the only lot sold was one of 300 shares, the price being 151, said to have been paid by an officer of the company. Bids for other lots ranged from 135 to 149.

IDENTIFIED BY HER BROTHER.

Miss Lena Smith Insane or Dazed with Pain When She Was Drowned.

The young woman who was found drowned in the North River at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on Tuesday morning proves to have been Miss Lena Smith. Her body was identified at the Morgue by her brother, Walter H. Smith, and her relatives have taken charge of it.

Miss Smith was twenty-six years old, and lived with her widowed mother in the Glenham apartment house, 428 Central Park West. She was employed as a record clerk and accountant by a law firm in Chambers Street. She was an intelligent and accomplished young woman, and was greatly esteemed by her employers. Close application to her duties had undermined her health, and for months she had complained of severe pains in her head. She had been subject to attacks of vertigo, and it is believed that she either committed suicide while temporarily insane or walked overboard while in a dazed condition.

Miss Smith left her home last Friday morning to go to her work, and that was the last time her relatives saw her alive. When she did not return home on Friday night inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that she had not been at the office during the day. Then the family became alarmed, and quiet search was made for the missing young woman, but without avail. Among those who had enlisted in the search was Paul E. Alberti, a young man who had become interested through William B. Volger, an old friend of the family. Alberti's interest in the search had given rise to the rumor that Miss Smith was betrothed to him, but this was positively denied by the young man and the family. Alberti had never seen the young woman, and his efforts to find her were prompted by disinterested kindness.

Dr. Conrad's Hospital Not Licensed.

Edward E. Conrad, a physician and surgeon living at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on the complaint of Agent Hugo Schulteis of the Gerry Society, charged with keeping an unlicensed lying-in hospital.

Dr. Conrad, who is twenty-six years old, is a graduate of a Chicago medical school. He also took a course at the New-York Polyclinic Hospital, where he had as a college mate the Gerry agent who caused his arrest.

Some time before January, 1892, Dr. Conrad applied for a license to conduct a lying-in hospital at 254 West Thirty-fourth Street. The Board of Health refused his application. Conrad, it is charged, opened a place in defiance of the refusal, and it is said he prospered.

Conrad was released in $300 bail for examination later in the week. Schulteis had secured evidence by getting Dr. Conrad to receive in his hospital an alleged relative. Dr. Conrad was very disconsolate when he found that his college friend was going to arrest him.

Young Bertha Jacobs Robs Her Friend.

Bertha Jacobs, a pretty girl, fourteen years old, has long been anxious to go upon the stage. She lives with her parents at 92 Moore Street, Brooklyn, but she has been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Leon Mandeltort, the wife of a theatrical agent of 81 Allen Street, this city.

On the evening of Aug. 17 she called at the Mandeltorts' house, and while waiting in the parlor she took $130 from a satchel that was in the room. Then she left the house. Mr. Mandeltort followed her home and secured her arrest. She confessed her guilt but would not tell what she had done with the money.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday she was held for examination.

Bitten by an Ungrateful Dog.

May De Merritt, the twelve-year-old daughter of Alfred C. De Merritt, a lawyer in the Potter Building, left her home at Flatbush, L. I., yesterday morning on an errand, accompanied by a little pet Skye terrier. The dog was run over and crushed by Frank Bollinger's butcher's wagon on Flatbush Avenue.

The child took the dog, which was whining with pain, in her arms, and it fastened its teeth in her left arm, tearing it frightfully.

The wound was cauterized, and Mr. De Merritt shot the dog.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR'S GRIEF.

Ambition Balked Through Admiral Erben's Visit to the City.

The recent visit paid by Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, with his flagship Chicago, to Dublin, has resulted disastrously to the political ambition of the Right Hon. James Shanks, the Lord Mayor of Ireland's capital.

On Tuesday, Aug. 8, a special meeting of Dublin's Municipal Council was held to consider the resolution of the Council to rescind the nomination of the Right Hon. James Shanks for Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1894. The meeting was called as the outcome of charges made that the Lord Mayor, in recently entertaining Admiral Erben and officers of the Chicago, had insulted members of the corporation in not inviting them to be present at what they deemed a public reception to the representatives of a friendly power.

The proceedings were conducted before crowded galleries. When the Lord Mayor entered the Council room he was received in perfect silence. The entry of members of the corporation, who were intrusted with charging the Lord Mayor was the occasion for loud applause.

Before the consideration of the resolution presented to the meeting the Lord Mayor rose to offer an explanation. After referring to his past pleasant relations with the members of the corporation and his endeavors to advance the interests of the city, he said that as soon as he learned of the arrival of the American war ship Chicago in Kingstown Harbor he determined at once to offer all the hospitality and courtesy opportunity might allow. Owing, however, to the short stay of Admiral Erben, he found it impracticable to do other than tender a luncheon to the American officers. He accordingly issued an invitation, which was accepted by ten of the Chicago's officers. To this luncheon were invited representatives of the Dublin military, the heads of the Dublin press, and a few personal friends. No time was afforded in which to invite the Lord High Sheriff and members of the corporation.

After the luncheon, the Lord Mayor declared, thinking that Admiral Erben might modify his plans, he expressed a desire to him to entertain the officers and crew. Admiral Erben, however, informed him that on this occasion he could not wait, but that he would bring two ships to Dublin next year and would give timely notice of his visit. The Lord Mayor begged that the corporation would look upon his mistake as an error of judgment, and expressed himself as more than sorry that he had made any omissions in his invitations.

The members of the Council were not inclined to take a lenient view of the case. Councilor John Reilly was of the belief that there had been sufficient time in which to ask to the reception officials of the City Government. He held that the matter had been an insult to the members of the corporation, to the people of the city, to the Irish at home and abroad, to the people of the United States, and to the flag that floats over them. "Their friends in America," he said, "when they sent their ships last sent them with relief to the starving people of the country." [Applause.]

Councilor Buckley declared that he did not remember in his experience a more momentous occasion than the arrival of an American war ship in the Harbor of Kingstown, carrying the flag of the United States and bearing on board an American Admiral. "That ship," he said, "had not arrived there one afternoon without being expected. She had been for ten days previously in Cork Harbor, and every person knew that her next visit would be to Kingstown. The Chicago was nine days in Kingstown Harbor, and ample time had been afforded in which properly to entertain the American Admiral, but it was a fact that the Admiral was entertained at a luncheon and that the most distinguished of Dublin's officials had been omitted.

Councilor Reilly said that the city felt the slur of its reception to the Chicago and that the feeling of the country was hurt. It was only once in a lifetime that such an opportunity would be afforded them—to have an American Admiral entering their harbor.

Alderman Dillon was of the opinion that the proceeding of the Lord Mayor in not inviting the members of the corporation was a direct insult to the officers of the American fleet. He felt that when a number of gentlemen were officially invited to receive the hospitalities of the city through the Chief Magistrate they must have wondered why it was that out of all Dublin there were only four citizens present, exclusive of the gentlemen who were asked for official reasons. That they were surprised he thought was evident, if quotations from a letter which appeared to have been written by the Admiral of the fleet and which was published in a newspaper were true. In that letter the Admiral compared the reception he had received in Cork with the reception in Dublin.

The Lord Mayor then put the resolution to rescind his nomination for the year 1894, and it was adopted: Yeas, 31; nays, 20.

Owing to the confusion of the meeting many of the speeches were inaudible.

DEVERY'S REPLY TO PARKHURST.

The Eleventh Precinct a Very Orderly Place, According to the Captain.

Police Captain Devery of the Eleventh Precinct, Inspectors McAvoy and Williams, and Acting Superintendent Conlin furnished the Board of Police yesterday with replies to the arraignment of Devery's administration of his bailiwick by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, T. D. Kenneson, and Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Without comment by any Commissioner the documents were filed and copies of them will be sent to the society.

The communications were temperate general denials of the accusation of neglecting to suppress gambling houses and evil resorts. Capt. Devery said that he and detectives took the list of places named by the society and found no evidence of violation of law.

Some of the places named were found to be closed, one house does not exist on the tax list, others are liquor stores, tenements, coffee houses, cigar stores, &c. When there was any doubt as to the character of a place it was put under surveillance. Capt. Devery added that since he took command of the precinct 3,832 prisoners had been taken to the Eldridge Street Station, and that 424 of them were women. Twenty-one disorderly houses have been raided. Proper means, Capt. Devery says, are taken to prevent gambling and debauchery.

The Inspector and Mr. Conlin say that the precinct is well taken care of in the interest of law and order, and that it will continue to be well looked after.

Funeral of William Young.

Funeral services over the body of William Young, the baritone of St. James's Cathedral choir, Brooklyn, were held in the Pro-Cathedral yesterday morning. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Brosnan, assisted by the Rev. Father Farrell, deacon; Father Matthews, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father Mitchell.

The interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Young were peculiar, and it is asserted by his friends that he died of a broken heart because he had, with others, been dismissed by Father Brosnan from the choir of which he had been a member for twenty years.

Father Brosnan says the story is preposterous, because Mr. Young knew two months ago that the choir was to be dismissed and reorganized.

Teutonic's Passengers of Note.

The Teutonic, which yesterday arrived from Liverpool, had among her saloon passengers Anson Phelps Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes and the Misses Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander, Prof. S. G. Ashmore, G. H. Auchmuty, A. M. Griswold, F. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McGibbons, Oscar G. Murray, the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Robinson and Miss D. Robinson.

Human Bones Found Above an Old Sewer.

A human skull and several bones were unearthed yesterday morning by some laborers who were digging a cellar at Catharine and Madison Streets. The bones had the appearance of having been buried for many years.

There may have been a graveyard there at one time, but no one in the neighborhood remembers one. The bones were found in the earth above a sewer, which was constructed in 1855.

Died in the Heavenly Rest Church.

George Thomas, a negro, sixty-nine years old, died suddenly yesterday morning while at work in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

He had been employed there for many years as a cleaner and helper to the sexton. He was married, and lived at 224 West Twenty-fourth Street.

CANOEMEN IN A STIFF GALE

LIVELY SAILING AND PADDLING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Light Craft Ship a Great Deal of Water in the Race for the American Canoe Association's Trophy—Paul Butler Won the Race After a Stubborn Fight with Gray—A Jabberwock for Enoch Aspen—Archibald May Challenge for the International Cup.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION CAMP, KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Paul Butler of Lowell, Mass., is for the second time the winner of the American Canoe Association's sailing trophy. If there were any championships in American canoeing, this would be the championship of America. Butler won the trophy on Lake Champlain last year in a light breeze. T. S. Oxholm of Yonkers being second. He won it this year in a gale of wind, in the hardest race in the history of the association. Howard Gray of Lowell was second, and the others were out of it entirely.

The wind was from the southwest, very strong, very squally, and constantly shifting back and forth. It was a wind to try the temper of the most phlegmatic of sailors. The following-named men got across the line pretty well together, with the wind on the port quarter:

Name.	Canoe.	Club.
Paul Butler	Wasp	Vesper.
David S. Goddard	Bee	Vesper.
Howard Gray	V	Vesper.
F. C. Moore	Torment	New-York.
W. W. Howard	Aztec	New-York.
C. E. Archibald	Mab	Pointe Claire.
Vincent Pelletier	Canuck	Pointe Claire.

The old Canuck, in the hands of her original owner, Ford Jones, won the trophy three times in succession. She still shows some of her old-time speed, but Pelletier is a new man in canoeing.

The canoes were well bunched on the reach to the first buoy. Archibald got there first, made a fine jibe, and squared away, with Butler second, Gray third, and the others close astern. At the leeward buoy Archibald had some trouble in coming on the windward work and Butler took the lead. All except Howard stood across the river, but Howard, who was last in getting into the windward work, came about when half way across and stood for the home buoy on the port tack. The superior windward qualities of the Aztec closed up the gap rapidly, and at the home buoy, which she made in one tack, she had almost caught the leaders, leaving Torment and Canuck far astern.

Butler was in the lead at the buoy, with Gray close aboard of him, Archibald third, Howard fourth, Moore fifth, and Pelletier last. On the second round Gray got past Butler and held the lead clear around the course, but at the jibing buoy in squall his boat refused to square away, and Butler took the lead again. Archibald was a good third and Howard a close fourth. On the windward work of the third round Aztec, which had been slowly filling with water inside the bulkheads, became very heavy and refused to respond to driving. Moore withdrew after having carried away a sheet cleat. Goddard had more of the bad luck that has followed him this year, and at the jibing buoy he broke his tiller gear and went over. He picked himself up on both hands and got back to shore.

Pelletier was having trouble with the Canuck away astern, but he pluckily continued in the race although hopelessly beaten. Archibald was struggling along in third place, gradually losing the prestige that he had gained by winning the unlimited sailing race on Monday. At the gybing buoy on the fourth round his enthusiastic young heart was broken, and he gave it up. This gave Howard third place, but the Aztec was dragging along with her stern four feet under water, so there was no chance for her.

Pelletier was a mile behind the Aztec. Butler and Gray had a hard and constant fight for first place, with Butler always a little in the lead. In the windward work Gray would gain until he was right astern of Butler, but on the run Butler, although carrying twenty feet less sail, would widen out the gap. On this leeward work Gray's boat was at times driven completely under water. But still the hardy sailor hiked out on his long sliding seat and tried his best to drive her faster. He had capsized two or three times, but that made no difference in his speed. Butler had capsized a few times, but that was merely incidental, as the Wasp carries a self-bailing cockpit, and an upset knocks only five seconds or so off the time.

When a racing canoe upsets the Captain pries her up with the long overhanging seat and goes on as though nothing had happened. On the sixth round it was plain that unless Butler broke down he would win, for try as he might, Gray could not completely close the gap. At times there were less than half a dozen seconds between them. The last windward leg of the canoes was watched with intense interest, as Gray was gaining slowly, but Butler came down to the line with his lee deck awash, going like a race horse. Gray was 15 seconds behind, and right on the finish line he capsized, and with his boat half submerged he finished 30 seconds behind the winner. He lost 15 seconds by his upset.

Meanwhile, Howard's boat had sunk so by the stern that her bow was high out of water. From shore it looked as though she were standing on end. Howard drifted down to a shallow spot, jumped out, took out sails and centreboard, and bailed out. While he was doing this Pelletier came lumbering past, half full of water, and took third place. Howard finished the race, but broke one of his toes in a capsize. Butler's time was 1:40:15 for the nine miles.

The Jabberwock sailing race, which followed, was won by Enoch Aspen of Troy. Most of the contestants capsized and withdrew.

For the manœuvring and upset sailing race, Butler, Archibald, and Pelletier entered. Butler won easily, with Pelletier second. Butler's friends on shore then called for a special upset, and Butler turned the nimble Wasp completely over, her sails going down to leeward and coming up to windward. Pelletier was called on for this trick, and he responded. When his boat was bottom up his centreboard fell out, but he caught it coming up.

In the paddling upset race, George P. Douglass of Newark, N. J., had a neck-and-neck struggle with A. H. O'Brien of Toronto, but beat him by two feet. O'Brien had a special paddling boat, Douglass his sailing canoe. Pelletier did not finish.

The trophy paddling race was held over until to-morrow. The championship skiff race, the great event of the St. Lawrence River boating men, will be sailed here to-morrow. Nine skiffs are entered. The course will be fifteen miles; time limit, two hours.

C. E. Archibald of the Pointe Claire Boating Club, Montreal, was asked to-night by a member of the New-York Canoe Club if he would challenge for the New-York Canoe Club's International Challenge Cup. He said that he had been thinking of it, but that he could not decide until his return to Montreal next week.

Paul Butler of the Vesper Boat Club, Lowell, Mass., was asked if he would go to New-York to contest in the trial races for the selection of a defender of the cup in case Archibald challenged. He replied that he would if nothing unforeseen happened.

It is proposed to have the international race about the time of the yacht races in October.

Weissbaum Preferred Marriage to Jail.

Jacob Weissbaum made love to Matilda Walter shortly after their first acquaintance in the November of 1891. A public betrothal was not long in following, the wedding day being set down for the last day in August, 1892. But when the time came Jacob pleaded poverty, and took advantage of his plea to borrow and never return, so she charges, $100 from his fiancée. Miss Walter was already much out of pocket on a trousseau, which as time wore on, and Jacob seemed as disinclined as ever to take on the yoke of matrimony, threatened to prove useless or at least get out of style.

Miss Walter on Aug. 15 of this year asked Jacob point blank to marry her. He refused, and she sued Weissbaum in the City Court for $5,000 damages for breach of promise, and obtained an order for his arrest. Weissbaum was arrested yesterday and brought in custody to the Sheriff's office. He soon concluded it was better to marry than go to Ludlow Street Jail. He and Miss Walter walked arm in arm over to the City Court, where Judge McGown made them one.

Sold $1,000 Bonds as $100 Ones.

Levi S. Fuller, referee in the Hoffman House litigation, made a queer mistake when he sold 200 of the Hoffman House bonds in the corridor of the City Hall yesterday. Edward S. Stokes some time ago obtained a judgment of $304,000 against his old partner, Cassius H. Read. To satisfy this judgment Mr. Fuller put up the 200 bonds. The face value of the bonds is $1,000 each, but it was understood that they were only $100 each.

Mr. Stokes bid in the first lot of twenty-five at $42 each, James D. Leary took the next lot at $41 each, and Mr. Stokes took the last two lots at $40 each.

Then the error was discovered, the sale was declared nil, and the bonds were resold, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Leary taking the respective lots at ten times the original sale price. The sum realized was $81,750.

One Hundred Policemen Wanted.

The police force lacks 102 patrolmen of its authorized quota, and the City Civil Service Board has been asked for an eligible list of candidates, from which all the vacancies will be filled.

MASS MEETING

of Bimetallists

AT COOPER UNION,

Thursday Evening, Aug. 24,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ADDRESSES BY

Hon. JOHN W. DANIEL of Virginia.
Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND of Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Nebraska.
Hon. JOSEPH C. SIBLEY of Pennsylvania.
Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY of Texas.
Hon. JOHN DAVIS of Kansas.
Hon. A. J. WARNER of Ohio.

The Public Cordially Invited.

"Liebig Company's"

These two words are known in every well-ordered household throughout the world as designating the oldest, purest, best and always-to-be-depended-upon

Extract of Beef.

STRIKERS COMMIT ASSAULTS.

Men Who Took Longshoremen's Places Kicked and Beaten.

The strikes of the longshoremen on the docks of the Clyde, Ward, and Mallory Lines along the East River were continued yesterday. Nearly all the disturbances of the day were near the pier of the Clyde Line, where a number of Italians went to work. The other two companies had taken the precaution to bring their Italian workmen in tugs to their steamers or docks, where the strikers could not get at them.

The first fight took place about 8 o'clock, when Nicolo Girardo of 91 Mott Street walked toward the pier. He was stopped by some of the strikers, who asked him not to go to work. Girardo professed not to understand English, but turned back and walked toward Roosevelt Street, followed by several strikers. Here he found about fifteen other Italians, with whom strikers were arguing, and, encouraged by the presence of his countrymen, Girardo drew a knife, but before he could use it John McDonald, a tall Scotch longshoreman, kicked him in the arm and sent the knife spinning.

The kick also knocked the Italian down, and just as a crowd was closing around the prostrate man Policeman Hawkins pushed his way through, and seizing both Girardo and McDonald, marched them to the Oak Street Police Station and then to the Tombs Police Court, where McDonald was discharged with a reprimand by Justice Martin. Girardo went home.

Two hours later Patrick Hourigan of Front Street and Francisco Chinego of 60 Oak Street were arrested for fighting. Both men were badly bruised. Still later an Italian, Sam Bianco, left Pier 29 and crossed the street toward the corner of Front and Roosevelt Streets. He was followed by a number of strikers, one of whom struck him with a club and knocked him down. Bianco jumped up and ran up Roosevelt Street, followed by the mob. He was knocked down again and kicked. He was finally rescued by the police.

Several strikers walked up to Cherry Street, where they were harangued by women. Another Italian left the Clyde pier and ran to Front Street. The attention of the Cherry Street crowd was called to him, and it swooped down on him. He was knocked down several times. A man leading a bloodhound tried to set it on the Italian, but was unable to get the dog through the crowd.

The Superintendent of the dock was asked what he would do when the steamer Cherokee should come in. He said he had plenty of men to unload the vessel.

The strikers said that at the old rates of wages they could hardly make enough to support their families. Although they used to be paid 30 cents an hour, they got no pay for any fraction of an hour less than thirty minutes.

The steamer Saratoga of the Ward Line sailed promptly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as she carried the United States mails. It was said that she listed somewhat on account of bad loading by green hands. When she left her dock her place was taken by the steamer City of Washington, that had been unloading at the next dock above. The company had brought a boatful of Italians from the Brooklyn side and put them on the City of Washington while the entrance to the dock was guarded by policemen. The strikers stood on the sidewalk across South Street and looked on. They said it had taken the Italians four times as long to unload the vessel as it usually took the old longshoremen.

VETERANS AT ROUND LAKE.

Corporal Tanner Talks of Various Pension Records Except His Own.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The soldiers' meeting here to-day was a very large and enthusiastic one, although the expected great men like Sickles, Curtis, Webb, and Woodford were absent. Corporal Tanner made the main oration, and retailed in his usually vivid style the dreadful evils pensioners are suffering from the rancor of the Pension Bureau.

He detailed his side of the story of the bald-headed pensioner, saying that the bald-head claim was the joke of a bureau clerk. He also recited the tale of the Judge in Michigan whom he has been defending in the newspapers, and twisted the regular formula of bureau questions in cases of pension applications to make them very ridiculous. He did not touch upon his relations with the Harrison Administration.

An old army nurse, Mrs. R. B. Spencer, gave an interesting account of her adventures in the field. She was one of those who were making bread in a field-oven at Gettysburg when a shell blew up the oven. She was wounded at City Point and draws a pension. She was also presented with a State Medal by the Sickles Commission.

It was agreed by the convention to push the matter of a State Soldiers' Home at this place and a committee will be appointed to take all the steps necessary before the Legislature.

In the evening Col. C. L. MacArthur and Martin I. Townsend were the orators and the members of the E. J. Myers Summer School of Music sang several of the old war songs.

Funeral Services for Brother Azarias.

A solemn mass of requiem was celebrated yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Father Lavelle, assisted by Fathers Cody and Sheehy, over the body of Brother Azarias.

There was a large attendance, among those present being the Trustees of the Catholic Summer School of America, in accordance with one of a series of resolutions passed on the death of their colleague.

The pall bearers were Bryan Lawrence, John D. Crimmins, Dr. Cornelius O'Leary, Dr. Leon, John Mullaly, Prof. John C. Brophy, Dr. Clark, and Dock Commissioner Phelan. The eulogy was given by Father McMahon of the cathedral.

The body was taken to Syracuse. Another solemn service of requiem is to be held at the Church of St. John the Baptist in that city this morning, which will be attended by a committee representing the Board of Trustees of the Summer School. The body will be taken to Utica for burial.

School Commissioner Coleman Sworn In.

Ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner James S. Coleman was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Gilroy as School Commissioner to succeed William Lummis, who tendered his resignation to the Mayor Aug. 4. Mr. Coleman is a contractor and builder and a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District. A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at which President Sanger read Mr. Lummis's resignation and Mr. Coleman's appointment.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A WONDER AT PASTOR'S.—Mlle. Bartoldi, who will appear at Tony Pastor's Theatre next Monday night, is said to be the "most wonderful performer of the variety stage." She walks on her hands, and there's nothing wonderful in that, surely. But it's all in the way she does it. Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist and composer of popular songs, will also appear at Pastor's next week.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The last consignment of foreign artists for this season at the Casino Roof Garden is coming on the Campania, and will appear next Monday. They are the Tissots, who have just closed a two-years' engagement at the Royal Aquarium.

OPENING.—After next week the theatrical season of 1893-4 will be well under way. All the city theatres will be open by Labor Day, Sept. 4.

THOSE SUMMER GOODS.

It's about time to sell them. If you intend to do business with the Public this Fall, advertise them in

The New-York Times.

if you want to reach well-to-do readers of news and advertisements who still have some currency left, notwithstanding the prevailing pressure for good, hard coin.

AN EMINENT AUTHORITY SAYS:

The well-to-do are the people who respond to advertisements and who buy for cash or pay their bills promptly.

MANY IMMIGRANTS SENT BACK.

Nearly Two Hundred That Came Here Under Contract—One Attempts Suicide.

There were expostulations, tears, a tearing of hair, and an attempted suicide on Ellis Island yesterday. This riotous grief was caused by an edict issued by the Contract Labor Bureau that the small army of immigrants held for examination had been adjudged ineligible to land.

There are nearly 200 of these unfortunates who have been weighed and found wanting. Nearly all are excluded under the provisions of the alien, contract-labor law. They were brought here by six different steamships and are from all parts of the world.

Among the number are two score who were passengers on the Karamania. Their lot seems the hardest. When they were released by the Health Officer after a long detention on Hoffman Island and turned over to the immigration officials, they thought that their troubles were ended. They doubtless would have been had the immigrants not made the mistake of coming to this country to work under contract.

On Ellis Island bad news spreads as quickly as it does elsewhere. The officials there do not yet know how the throng of immigrants in the detention pen, who, after the examination had been concluded, lined up against the wire screen anxiously awaiting the verdict, heard that it had gone against them. Before the official announcement had been made, there rose a wail of despair from that section of the building. Some of the women seemed on the verge of fainting.

Philomeno Grandimo, one of the Karamania's passengers, tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the throat, and his companions became greatly excited. When the man was taken out and carried to the hospital he had lost so much blood that the doctors were not sanguine of his recovery.

This is the first time in the history of the Contract Labor Bureau that so many people have been debarred at once. John J. Quinlan, the new chief of the bureau, is showing unusual vigilance.

The ships that will retransport this big batch of immigrants are the State of Nebraska, Karamania, La Normandie, Cachemire, and Weimar.

OVER A MILLION FOR KINDNESS.

A Fortune Left to John S. Hough of Rahway, N. J., by a Grateful Californian.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 23.—More than $1,000,000 has been bequeathed to John S. Hough of this town by a Californian whom he once befriended.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Hough met a friend from California, who, while here, was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever. Mr. Hough carefully nursed him and he recovered.

When leaving for home, he told Mr. Hough he would never forget his devotion. Recently he died leaving no relatives to inherit his great wealth.

When two lawyers from California some time ago informed Mr. Hough of his good fortune he was incredulous, and no argument could induce him to go to California, have the estate settled up, and take possession of his wealth. He told the lawyers he would not believe their statements until he had absolute proof.

They returned at once to California and have just returned to Rahway bringing with them their testamentary letters as executors, properly sworn to, and the Surrogate's letter giving the contents of the will.

The fortunate heir is now making preparations for a trip to the Pacific coast. He refuses to disclose the name of his benefactor.

Mr. Hough is forty-one years old, and a modest man of strictly temperate habits.

Uninvestigated Chinese Allowed to Land.

Special Chinese Inspector Scharf discovered yesterday that the six Chinese passengers on the City of Washington, from Havana, had been released, although he was engaged in investigating the cases of five of them. He has decided to draw up a protest, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department, which may result in less friction between the Special Inspector and the customs officers in dealing with the cases of Chinese.

Col. Scharf has also asked the department for a ruling on the qualifications necessary to constitute actors, students, or merchants, the three classes in which the incoming Chinese enroll themselves.

Col. Scharf said yesterday that he was far from satisfied with the evidence offered in behalf of the four "actors" among the City of Washington's passengers. One man made an affidavit for each of them.

Where Is John Glover, Teetotal Lecturer?

Collector Kilbreth received a curious letter yesterday. It ran as follows:

NO. 9 PARK PLACE, CROSS LANE, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 3, 1893.

Should this letter meet the eye of John Glover, a teetotal lecturer, formerly of Hull and Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, who left Hull for New-York about twenty-three years ago. When last heard of he was in the customs in New-York as search officer on board the vessels.

His sister, Charlotte Kidd, who is residing at the above address, will be glad to hear from him or his brother William, a farmer somewhere in the State of Ohio.

If he is not in the customs office now, can the Governor or boss of the customs know of his whereabouts, will he kindly let me know, and what expense he has been at? I will remit money for the same per return. CHARLOTTE KIDD.

Nothing is known at the Custom House of the man of whom information is sought.

Two Women Try to Rob Capt. Price.

Two negro women, who for some time past have been waylaying and robbing drunken men in the Twentieth Police Precinct, accosted Police Captain Price at 5 o'clock yesterday morning on Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and tried to inveigle him into a hallway for the purpose of robbery. The Captain signaled a policeman and arrested both the women.

Before Justice Hogan they gave their names as Louise Mathews of 241 West Twenty-ninth Street and Mary Williams of 236 West Forty-first Street. They were sent to Blackwell's Island for a month.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President, at Gray Gables, has approved the following:

Joint resolution making immediately available the appropriation for the payment of mileage to Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

..................................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at............o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

RAPID-TRANSIT PLANS READY

MR. BUSHE HAS A ROUTE LAID OUT FOR THE WEST SIDE.

Had Mr. Inman Been Present at Yesterday's Meeting of the Commissioners Action Might Have Been Taken—The Others Were Ready to Approve the Route, but Thought Mr. Inman Should Have a Chance to be Heard—An East Side Route Will Be Planned Soon.

The Rapid-Transit Commission moved yesterday toward the adoption of an independent elevated railroad, when Commissioner Bushe offered a route for the west side of the city and promised to submit an east-side route as soon as the engineer of the commission could aid him in preparing one. In the absence of Commissioner Inman, the other Commissioners decided not to act upon the route submitted. Mr. Inman will be here next week and adjournment was taken until a week from to-day, when, it is understood, a vote will be taken.

The meeting yesterday was held at the William Street office for the first time in several months. Mr. Steinway's convalescence had so far progressed that he thought he might venture down town and save the other Commissioners the trouble of going to his residence in Gramercy Park. This determination exacted of him much apparent discomfort, for he could move only with the support of stout sticks and an attendant, and even then very slowly. Once seated in the meeting room, however, he was alert for business.

Mr. Bushe at once brought forward his new route in the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board hereby approves of a plan for an elevated railway to be offered at public sale and located upon the following streets and property, viz.:

Commencing in Battery Place at or near West Street, running thence along West Street to West Eleventh Street, thence along West Eleventh Street to Seventh Avenue, thence along Seventh Avenue to Forty-fifth Street, thence along Broadway and the Boulevard to One Hundred and Seventieth Street, thence along the King's Bridge Road to its intersection with Tenth Avenue near Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thence across the Harlem River Ship Canal and Spuyten Duyvil Creek east of the line of Broadway, thence to Broadway near the intersection of Riverdale Avenue, thence along the line of Broadway to the city limit.

Also a line commencing in Church Street at or near Murray Street; running thence along Church Street to Lispenard Street; thence through private property to Canal Street, crossing the same; thence along Wooster Street and University Place to Clinton Place; thence along Clinton Place to Sixth Avenue, crossing the same; thence along Greenwich Avenue to the junction of Seventh Avenue and West Eleventh Street, and connecting with the structure at that point.

Resolved, That the general plan of construction from Chambers Street along Church Street, Wooster Street, University Place, Clinton Place, and Greenwich Avenue to Seventh Avenue shall be with two tracks on the same level.

That from Battery Place along West Street, West Eleventh Street, Seventh Avenue, Broadway, and the Boulevard to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street the foundations and structures for such railway shall be such as to admit of the laying of four tracks when necessary, and not less than three tracks shall be laid at the time of construction; and from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to the city limit there shall be not less than two tracks upon the same level.

Resolved, That the chief engineer of this board be and he is hereby instructed to make the necessary surveys and prepare a general plan of construction of said railway and submit the same promptly to this board for its further action in finally determining a general plan for submission to the Common Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Rapid-Transit act of Jan. 31, 1891, and the amendments thereto.

Commissioner Porter promptly seconded these resolutions. He said he had examined the route carefully and approved of it. Mr. Starin declared his willingness to vote at once, and Mr. Bushe called for a vote.

"I am as desirous as any Commissioner can be to accomplish something," Mr. Steinway interposed, "but it seems to me that in a matter of this importance all the Commissioners should be consulted. As Mr. Inman will return in a week, I think we ought to wait for him."

Mr. Porter and Mr. Starin acquiesced in this suggestion, but Mr. Bushe gave his consent grudgingly, and said so much about having no choice except to yield that Mr. Starin finally asked:

"Do you desire a vote now, Mr. Bushe?"

"I cannot insist against—"

"Do you desire a vote now?" Mr. Starin persisted, in a tone distinctly implying his willingness to remove from Mr. Bushe's mind any cause for complaint. Mr. Bushe subsided without another murmur.

Engineer John Schuyler, who submitted to the commission some time ago a plan for a rapid-transit route between the blocks, making a bridge for tracks over back yards the length of the thickly-settled part of the city, asked the commission to consider Fourth Avenue for an east side route. He thought the Fourth Avenue tunnel might be used, connecting with the Grand Central Station. This would provide quick transit to Harlem and the northern suburbs.

"If the commission will lay out that route," Mr. Schuyler said, "the New-York Central will extend its tracks for continuous service to the lower part of the city."

"Are you authorized to speak for the New-York Central?" asked Mr. Steinway.

"Mr. Vanderbilt has authorized me to submit plans to his engineer, Mr. Kelly," Mr. Schuyler replied.

"Does he think of carrying passengers from the City Hall to Harlem for five cents?"

"From the City Hall to Forty-second Street," Mr. Schuyler said.

"If you will bring a letter from the New-York Central," said Mr. Steinway, "offering such service as you mention for a single fare, we will talk business at once. But a new route from the City Hall to Forty-second Street would be sorry rapid transit."

Two schemes were submitted to the commission besides Mr. Schuyler's. One was from William H. Morrell, who says he has a Western syndicate ready to build an electric system and to bid $100,000 more than otherwise for the franchise if the city will indorse the syndicate's bonds for one-half the cost of the road. The other scheme, also electric, was submitted by George F. Brott, an engineer, of Washington. He wanted to build a road something on the bicycle plan capable of carrying trains from 120 to 180 miles per hour.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS.

Big Increase in the Deposits and the Number of Creditors in One Year.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—On July 1, 1892, there were 123 savings banks in New-York State, having total resources of $701,112,873, and 1,556,133 depositors. On July 1, 1893, there were 126 savings banks, with $728,124,650 of resources, and 1,621,842 depositors.

This is a net gain in resources of $27,011,777, and in depositors of 65,709. The aggregate sums of these banks, contained in their reports, in comparisons are as follows:

	1893.	1892.
Total resources	$728,124,650	$701,112,873
Due depositors	642,931,377	610,560,031
Other liabilities	687,541	295,461
Surplus	84,505,731	90,257,381
Deposits received six months	112,056,249	110,032,068
Deposits withdrawn six months	109,570,512	99,614,153
Interest credited on deposits six months	11,086,600	10,417,849
Expenses of institutions	1,039,348	968,205
Number of open accounts	1,621,842	1,556,133

Germany's Ambassador Arrives.

Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the first German Ambassador to this country, the previous representatives of that Government here having ranked as Ministers, arrived yesterday on the Havel. He succeeds in Washington Baron von Holleben, who goes to Stuttgart, where Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch was previously stationed.

The new Ambassador was met down the bay by Baron Ketteler and Lieut. Hesse, and was taken by them to the Cambridge Hotel. The Ambassador sent word to the office that he was indisposed and could receive no callers. Baron Ketteler said for him that the Ambassador would remain in this city until President Cleveland returned to Washington, when he would go there and present his credentials.

"The first question Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch put to me when I met him down the bay," said Baron Ketteler, "was whether the Sherman law had been repealed. When I said no, he was much surprised."

Believes in Keeping Money Circulating.

While many business firms in the city are selling at a premium the currency received in their transactions, B. M. Cowperthwait & Co., furniture dealers at 195 Park Row, are depositing daily in banks the money taken in at their store. The firm receives thousands of dollars in currency each week, and it believes that by depositing the money in banks and thus keeping it in circulation much of the present financial embarrassment can be relieved.

Maharajah Will Sail To-day.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala and his suite spent yesterday at Long Branch. They will sail on the First Bismarck to-day.

STILL AWAITING THE REPORT.

Bank Examiners Not Yet Through with the Commercial Bank's Books.

The Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank, in Brooklyn, held another meeting yesterday at the office of President Keeney's personal counsel in Montague Street, and went through their usual form of adjourning to await the report of the Examiners who are going over the affairs of the institution.

It was announced officially yesterday that the report would be ready to-day. It was announced officially on Monday that the report would be ready on Tuesday. At the bank no information was given to the newspapers.

In the absence of the report of the Examiners, the Directors took no action yesterday affecting the future of the bank. After the session a statement was given out to the public, in Mr. Keeney's behalf, to the effect that the Directors were still considering the advisability of resuming.

A hint of the pleasant things in store for the Directors and the depositors was afforded by the following authorized statement from President Keeney's personal counsel, Mr. Dykman:

"The Directors," said Mr. Dykman, "continued their discussion of plans for resumption. They have not yet received the report of the Examiners of the Banking Department. They have learned that the Examiners question the goodness of a considerable number of the bills discounted, and that the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in view of the financial stringency, will be likely to impose, as a condition of resumption, that the bank have a very large sum of money in ready cash to meet the expected withdrawal of deposits.

"The Directors adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, by which time they hope to have the completed report and to learn the requirements of the Banking Department and to consult with shareholders concerning assessments to make good the impairment of capital.

"The Directors personally stated their willingness to stand any assessment up to the par value of their stock if this would make resumption sure."

By many of the depositors this statement was looked on as paving the way for a formal and official announcement that the Commercial would not resume. By some of the depositors Lawyer Dykman's words were regarded as a prophecy that their worst fears in relation to the condition of the bank would be realized when the report of the Examiners was forthcoming.

"There will be a meeting of the depositors," said Charles A. Haviland yesterday, "unless the bank resumes. I cannot say more at present."

Since the suspension of the bank various stories respecting the management of the Commercial and the circumstances under which it failed have been in circulation among the depositors, and there has been talk of criminal prosecution on the part of those who made their deposits on Friday, Aug. 11. The bitter feeling among the depositors was increased when it was learned that checks deposited with the Commercial the day before the suspension were cashed by it after it had closed its doors and its vaults against its depositors. There were stories also to the effect that certain favored depositors had obtained a "tip" on the bank's condition in time to withdraw all or nearly all of their cash.

SOLD A STOLEN RAILROAD BOND.

W. H. Schooley Disposed of Four Securities—One Identified by a Chemical Test.

William H. Schooley, a lawyer having an office at 319 Greenwich Street, and living at 454 West Thirty-sixth Street, was charged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with the larceny of four one-thousand-dollar bonds and with forgery. He was held in $5,000 bail on the charge of larceny and in $1,500 bail on the charge of forgery.

The complainant is Mrs. Ellen M. Gay of 1,510 W Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. On Dec. 14, 1890, while she was at church, her house was entered by thieves, who stole some jewelry and four 7 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, which is a branch of the Missouri Pacific system, of the par value of $1,000 each. The numbers on the bonds were 735, 736, 737, and 739. On Aug. 12, 1891, Lawyer Schooley offered four bonds for sale to James Walsh & Son, brokers at 5 Wall Street. These bonds bore the numbers 271, 136, 166, and 799. Mr. Schooley said the bonds belonged to Joseph Peterson of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, who was out of the city but had given him a power of attorney to sell them.

Mr. Walsh bought the bond numbered 271 for $900. Mr. Schooley then sold the other three bonds to Mr. Blackwell, a representative of White, Morris & Co., brokers at 102 Broadway. These bonds were numbered 136, 166, and 779. When the coupons were sent to the Missouri Pacific office the company refused to pay them, as it had been informed that the bonds bearing these numbers had been stolen. Mr. Walsh at once placed his bond in the hands of Inspector McLaughlin. The Inspector had it photographed, and sent it to Prof. Doremus. By means of chemicals Prof. Doremus brought out the original number, 737, and Mrs. Gay's name. The bond was again photographed. Frederick Mead of Washington then notified Mr. Blackwell that the bonds he held belonged to Mrs. Gay, his client, but Mr. Blackwell refused to give them up.

The District Attorney will see that the bonds are produced, and a chemical test will be applied to them to ascertain if they are the missing ones. The long delay in tracing the bonds was caused by the necessity of discovering whether Mr. Walsh's bond, No. 271, was the original or a duplicate.

Mr. Schooley said yesterday that he had taken the bonds in a regular business way, but he was unable to say where Mr. Peterson could be found.

EXAMINERS' WORK IS FINISHED.

Madison Square Bank's Condition to be Made Public To-day.

It is promised by State Superintendent of Banks Preston that the long-delayed statement of the affairs of the Madison Square Bank will be made public this evening. Mr. Preston came down from Kingston yesterday and made this promise after a consultation with Bank Examiner Judson, who has been going over the books of the bank.

The checks which were paid through the Clearing House in the last days of the bank's business have been brought up from Wall Street and entered on the books to the debit of the depositors. They include two checks for information regarding which the Examiner's statement will be carefully read. They are the two-hundred and fifty-thousand-dollar check of State Treasurer Danforth against the State deposit, and the fifty-thousand-dollar check supposed to have been drawn on the eve of the bank's collapse by Director Frederick Uhlman against the account of the East River Bridge Company.

There were many other checks, and as soon as these had all been entered on the books the Examiners were able to tell the net sum due depositors, thus completing their examination.

The principal cause for the long delay in getting a report as to the bank's condition has been the great number of small notes that required the most careful examination. The bank, being an up-town institution, handled a lot of paper that was not known to the Examiners. It amounted in the aggregate to about $600,000, and required most careful inspection.

The bank will be placed in the hands of the receivers to-day unless the present plans go amiss. Messrs. O'Brien and Cannon visited the bank yesterday with their lawyers and had a talk with Mr. Preston and President Blaut. They were told the result of the examination, but they refused to disclose what they had learned.

Superintendent Preston said he thought the statement would show that the bank's depositors would be paid in full, as there was only about $700,000 due them, and the assets seemed to be more than this. Thus the stockholders would not be assessed.

"How about the loans to President Blaut?" he was asked.

"They aggregate about $80,000," he answered.

"Is the security for the loans good?"

"Well," he answered slowly, "some of it unquestionably is, and President Blaut says it all is. At any rate, he will settle in full."

Another Block on the Big Bridge.

When traffic was heaviest on the Brooklyn Bridge, at about 5:30 o'clock last evening, the grip on three cars of a Brooklyn-bound train failed to pick up the cable. The train started out with the grip of only one car holding.

After running up the incline on the New-York side of the bridge about 400 feet, the trainmen were obliged to let the train slide back into the station for the other cars to pick up the cable. A delay of about fifteen minutes was caused, but that was long enough to pack the platforms and the approaches with people and cause hundreds to start across the bridge on foot.

Trains coming from Brooklyn were piled up, and many of the passengers climbed over the fence into the northern roadway and thus reached the street at Park Row.

Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Croker to Consult.

Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan will return to town to-day, and this evening will meet Mr. Croker, who is to come up from New-Jersey. Mr. Sheehan's presence in town is accounted for by the fact that the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held here Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

NOT ANXIOUS TO GO TO SEA

NEW-YORK NAVAL RESERVES TO BE INSTRUCTED NEAR LAND.

Navy Department Officials, It Is Said, Would Like to See Them Do Different Work—Surprise Has Been Caused by the Remarkably Good Work of the Philadelphia and Rochester Reserves—They Would Be Counted on as Valuable Forces in an Emergency.

The reports of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham and Capt. J. C. Watson, both of the cruiser San Francisco, on the work performed by the Philadelphia and Rochester battalions of Naval Reserves during the cruise just ended aboard the flagship San Francisco, are reported to have been read by officials of the Navy Department with marked satisfaction.

Admiral Benham and Capt. Watson, it is understood, have given Navy Department officials to understand that the Philadelphia and Rochester men demonstrated their ability to not only man a modern ship of the San Francisco type, but fight her guns with marked skill.

Both Admiral Benham and Capt. Watson are said to thoroughly believe in the practicability of making good fighting crews out of Naval Reserve men. This information, it is admitted in naval circles, comes in the shape of a surprise to most naval officers. Benham and Watson are known in the navy as officers of the old school and men who are nothing if not practical. Naval officers say they can understand how some officers whose minds are more analytical than practical could be prejudiced in favor of an impracticable theory. Benham and Watson are not the kind of men, they say, to be blinded by "fads," and the fact that these two practical officers speak in the highest terms of the Philadelphia and Rochester battalions is taken by naval men here to mean that the Naval Reserve system is opening up to the navy positive advantages.

In view of the excellence of the cruising work of the Rochester and Philadelphia men, Navy Department officials are reported to be surprised at the apathy evinced by the First Battalion of the New-York Naval Reserve. From a well-informed source it is learned that Commander J. W. Miller of the New-York City battalion recently visited the Navy Department, and when offered ships of the navy for a cruise of instruction for his battalion failed to accept the proffers of the Navy Department.

In view of the excellent impression which the Rochester and Philadelphia men have created, the friends of many of the men of the New-York City Naval Reserves are regretting the ill favor into which it appears this organization has fallen among Federal officials. To a NEW-YORK TIMES representative it was recently intimated by a prominent naval official that the New-York City battalion of Naval Reserves under its present administration could not be counted upon to advantage by the navy in the event of an emergency. This same official was of the opinion that the officers of the New-York City battalion were more desirous of making soldiers of their men than sailors, and as such would probably endeavor to make their command an adjunct of the sea-coast artillery. Under such conditions the Navy Department, it was suggested, had really little to do with Commander Miller's organization.

The New-York City battalion of Naval Reserves was mustered into the service of the State of New-York in 1891. To a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter it was stated yesterday by a member of the battalion that during two years of existence the instruction of the battalion had been confined almost entirely to marching and infantry drill. Throughout the last Winter, it was said, the Naval Reserve men did little or no drilling. Such a state of things could not have happened in any National Guard regiment of the State of New-York, but in the case of the Naval Reserve battalion the nautical character of the corps has in a great measure, it is suggested, caused Adjt. Gen. Porter to leave the control of the battalion pretty much in the hands of its commander.

No little complaint is said to have been heard of late in the naval battalion over what appear to be the social functions of the organization. The battalion was called upon to accompany the Princess Eulalie to West Point. It paraded the streets of New-York at the time of the naval review, but when the Navy Department offers war ships upon which to train the reserve men, it finds no desire on the part of the officials of the battalion to go to sea.

Information is reported to have reached officials of the Navy Department that under the present control of the New-York Naval Reserves a desirable class of men, and one which would be useful aboard ship, is excluded from enlisting. The impression given by this information is in effect that the class operated against, if admitted to the battalion, would interfere with the social functions of the corps.

In the recent cruise of the Philadelphia and Rochester battalions aboard the San Francisco, the men of the organizations scrubbed decks, polished bright-work, messed and slept with the seamen, and performed all the duties of men-of-war's men. The men of the two battalions were so much imbued with the idea of business and too tired out when drill was over to have any time to think of social status. In four days' time the Rochester and Philadelphia reserves, according to the reports of Admiral Benham and Capt. Watson, mastered the details of the great guns and on the fourth day were smashing targets at 1,800 yards' range.

It was said by officers yesterday that the New-York Naval Reserve battalion contained many excellent men on its lists who were not afraid to seize the lanyard of a holystone or take up a pot of polishing paste. These men enlisted in the Naval Reserve battalion for duty as seamen. They are particularly anxious to know if they have been enlisted under a misapprehension.

So far as can be learned, the First Battalion of New-York Naval Reserves will this year be towed down Long Island Sound in the old hulk New-Hampshire and be safely moored in some secluded cove where there will be no danger from winds and waves. The Naval Reserve men will then, it is understood, be landed on the beach daily for instruction in the duties of a soldier.

A prominent member of the First Battalion, Naval Reserves, of this city when spoken to yesterday said that it was pretty definitely understood that when Commander Miller broached to the Navy Department the subject of instruction for the Naval Reserve men, the Navy Department offered to carry 60 Naval Reserve members to sea, but that accommodation could not be afforded for the 320 members of the battalion. As a result of this decision it was further said Commander Miller determined to keep the men of his battalion under their own officers this year and drill independent of the war ships. It was further learned that an attempt will be made to have a ship assigned regularly to duty of instruction with the Naval Reserves. This ship, according to the plan advanced, will carry only a small number of men-of-war's men, and will be manned almost entirely by Naval Reserve men. The detail of a vessel to duty of this sort is said to be looked upon with considerable favor by the men of the New-York First Battalion.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

Programme of Work Laid Out for the New-York Naval Reserves.

The following are the routine orders for the coming instruction of the First Naval Battalion on Long Island Sound:

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.—4 P. M., special detail of four petty officers or seamen from each division report on board to the executive officer; 7, wardroom dinner; 8, man-of-war routine begins; Lieutenant commanding First Division officer of the deck; second special detail, as ordered by commanding officers of divisions, report on board in charge of divisional officer; messmen report to Paymaster; 9, tattoo; 10, taps.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.—5 A. M., call cooks; 5:50, call boatswains' mates, master-at-arms, and hammock stowers; 6, call all hands; 6:15, coffee; 6:30, pipe sweepers and single lines, hoist boats, one boat manned with full crew to run lines and tow astern after getting under way, crew of this boat to get breakfast at 7; 7, ship under sailing orders; 7:45, cast off from dock and proceed to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; 8, put ship in commission; 8:30, messmen report to Masters at Arms; 8:35, spread mess tables; 8:40, inspection of mess deck by commanding officer, Executive Officer, and Paymaster, breakfast formation; 8:45, breakfast; 9:30, turn to, sick call; 9:40, fire drill; 10, holystone decks, bring ship to anchor; 1 P. M., dinner; 2, turn to, inspection of lockers, lower necessary boats, divisional boat drills, swimming; 6, supper; 6:30, turn to; 9, tattoo and pipe down; 10, taps.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.—Morning watch routine: The guard for first and mid watches on this and subsequent days to be allowed to sleep in until 7 A. M.; wash down decks and clean ship outside; 8 A. M., breakfast, and at this hour of all succeeding days of the cruise; 8:45, sick call, and at same hour of all succeeding days of the cruise; 9, this day and all succeeding days log book to be left in cabin for inspection by commanding officer, the Navigator will obtain from the Paymaster the number of officers and men on board for the preceding day and enter it in the log book;) 9:30, divisional inspection; 9:45, quarters for inspection and "Articles for the Better Government of the Navy"; 10:15, church call; 12, dinner, and at this hour every succeeding day of the cruise, unless otherwise ordered; 1 P. M., turn to, liberty party, boat parties, swimming, Board of Officers' meeting in cabin, heads of departments will present their invoices of national, State, and battalion property to the commanding officer for his inspection.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.—Morning watch routine: Wash clothes, and scrub decks, ladders, boatgear, &c., with sand; 9, away all boats, land battalion, company drills, extended order, after which battalion drill; 1 P. M., dinner; 2, turn to; 2:30, away all boats, tactical drill under sail or oars; 4, return to the ship; 4:30, swimming; during the evening, night signaling.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.—Morning Watch Routine—Wash clothes; scrub decks without sand; scrub mess tables and benches. 9:30—Target practice or general quarters, after which divisional and electrical and torpedo drill; prepare data for blue print of wiring of ship; prepare plan of tanks and piping. 12—Dinner. 2 P. M.—Detail from Second and Third Divisions will leave the ship for "Distant Service" in enemy's country, returning to the ship before 8 A. M. Wednesday; these divisions will keep in communication with the ship by means of Myer's Code; they will bivouac for the night at place to be determined by the commanding officer and form bivouac according to regulations; detailed instructions will be given them later. Staff instructs officers and petty officers of First and Fourth Divisions in "State Blanks." Sighting drill.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.—Detail from First and Fourth Divisions will leave the ship for "distant service" in the enemy's country after early breakfast, and proceed to point designated; these divisions will take one full day's rations and whale boats fully equipped; will also take surf wagon, which will be supplied with skids; the officer commanding the divisions will keep in communication with the ship, either by telegram or Myer's Code, and receive full instructions before leaving the ship; divisions will return to the ship as early on Thursday morning as possible; detailed instructions later. The divisions which were ashore on "distant service." Tuesday night will, on their return, clean ship during the afternoon watch, and receive instruction in "State blanks" and sighting. During the absence of the divisions, the watches will be stood, as per subsequent orders.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.—Secondary battery and small-arm target practice; the target practice will take place on board a man-of-war, if there be one present. Afternoon—Swimming; exercises of Life-Saving Service and Surgeon's Department. Evening—Signal practice with searchlight and whistle.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.—Morning watch routine; scrub decks, &c., with sand. Forenoon watch—Reception of Government, State, and city officials; pulling and sailing races. Afternoon—Landing party for drill and dress parade on shore; prizes for target practice and for races will be presented.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.—Morning watch routine—Scrub hammocks and all decks with sand; get under way and return to New-York; instruction in Sound navigation; completion of pay rolls. After the ship is made fast to the dock the crew will shift into citizen's clothes, and after inspection of the ship by the Commanding Officer, and all is secure, the command will be permitted to leave the ship.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—Heads of departments send in written reports of the return of all loaned equipment.

NEEDS A SHIP OF ITS OWN.

Suggestion for the Improvement of the Naval Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Massachusetts Naval Militia impressed favorably the regular officers who inspected and instructed them, although the comments on the recent practice cruise at Boston is not without qualifying phrases. Boards were selected by Rear Admiral Benham on both the San Francisco and the Miantonomoh and reports on the work of the militia on each ship have been submitted.

The reserve on the Miantonomoh was embarrassed by the peculiar ship to which it had been assigned, and it was difficult to judge of the performance of duties, which had to be undertaken without the previous special training necessary on this vessel. The volunteer forces were found to be apt at learning, and the inspectors evidently found the intelligence of the militiamen the most interesting feature. The report from the San Francisco board says:

"The advantages these men possess over the enlisted men lies in their superior education and intelligence. One hundred and fifty-one of these men were brought on board ship for the first time, organized and drilled as a ship's company for four days only, and in that time were more expert and proficient in their duties than the average crew received from a receiving ship would have been at the end of a month."

Assistant Secretary McAdoo will recommend the fitting of a ship with modern guns, and its assignment to the sole purpose of taking the naval militia to sea. The reports received from Boston this year confirm the suspicion entertained hitherto that the present system of annual cruises for a few days is entirely inadequate, and will contribute little to the efficiency of the reserves. It is proposed to have the Naval Reserve ship, if there should be one, visit the different States in succession where naval militia have been established. The cruise at sea will take place after a short preliminary course of instruction in port. These visits in the course of a year on the part of the reserves are expected to keep them in training. It is the infrequency of the present Navy Department tutelage which renders the militia of so little value from the standpoint of the expert, such as Rear Admiral Benham, who writes to the department regarding the Massachusetts militia:

"Although the militia shows the greatest eagerness to learn the drills and routine on board a man-of-war, it is impossible to become proficient in the short time allotted them by the department on board ships of the North Atlantic squadron. Their organization as a ship's company is incomplete, but with their superior intelligence only a short time at frequent intervals would be necessary to bring them into a fair state of efficiency. * * * The naval militia is not necessary to the preservation of peace within the borders of the different States, but is intended solely to reinforce the navy in time of war. I think, therefore, that the cost of maintaining a training ship should be provided by the General Government."

From the reports from Boston the department has come to believe that the reserves will, with additional training, form valuable means of recruiting the navy or reinforcing crews of trained seamen. To completely man a war vessel requires an engineer force and trained helmsmen, leadsmen, &c., which the reserves have not. The aptitude and intelligence of the militiamen are believed by the observers to make them easily convertible into useful crews on ships where there are skeleton crews to form the nucleus.

GUESTS AT SARATOGA.

Some of the Arrivals at the Prominent Hotels in America's Spa.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Titus Sheard of Little Falls, ex-State Senator, is at Congress Hall, as are the Rev. D. T. Yerkes of Plainfield and Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Reilly of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips of New-York are at the Windsor.

Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati, J. B. Duke of New-York, John E. Fitzgerald, Collector of the Port of Boston; F. T. Keith, manager of the Astor House, New-York; Phil Dwyer of Long Branch, and George H. Kimball of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

Late arrivals are:

At the United States.—From New-York—Mrs. Cyrus C. Hines, F. W. Strong and wife, C. M. Sweet, C. J. Hardy and wife, F. T. White, W. P. Eager, James Wallace and wife, Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Mrs. J. M. Lupton, George J. Bascom, H. M. Peck, J. T. Barclay, Fellowes Davis, W. H. Chapman, George E. Coney, Henry E. Woodward and wife, H. D. Woodward and wife, E. H. Woodward and wife, D. S. Appleton, F. A. Ware, Mrs. W. L. Berrian, A. L. Riker and wife.

Congress Hall.—W. H. Pettengill and wife, Miss Edna Pettengill, Miss Gertrude Lamb, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Coleman, Rochester, Minn.; H. M. Coleman, Jr., Edwin Grant, Duluth, Minn.; W. H. Landeman, Lexington, Ky.; G. F. Donnelly, Mrs. E. Donnelly, B. F. Watson, Boston; E. Kerper, C. J. Hoff, Reading, Penn.; John C. McKowen, Chicago; S. Frankenfield, Mrs. William Frank, New-Haven, Conn.

Windsor.—J. W. Vaughan and wife, George J. Peet, J. O. Bloss, H. K. Evans, New-York City; George T. Smith, Ballston; Mrs. J. D. Brodhead, Bethlehem, Penn; L. E. Griffith, Troy; W. L. Martin, Jr., Albany; J. L. Bradshaw and family, West Virginia.

Grand Union.—The Rev. O. S. Roche, J. D. Hall, Francis D. Beard, H. J. Ward, Mrs. J. Frank and family, New-York City; James Colvill and wife, Boston; D. W. Conger, Waterville, N. Y.; Lewis L. Cox, Philadelphia; H. T. McDonald, Providence, R. I.; G. E. Nitt, Memphis; Mrs. G. B. Sand, George L. Mahoney, Red Bank, N. J.; Rickard W. Bates, England; Prof. D. Kronecker, Berne, Switzerland; Dr. J. F. Kronecker, Berlin.

M. H. Larkin Charged with Forgery.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Michael H. Larkin, a prominent merchant and ex-Coroner, was arrested at his home in this city last night on a charge of forgery in the second degree. Charles Buckman, who swore out the warrant, alleges that Larkin forged his name to an order for $25 on the Paymaster of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad and attempted to collect the money. Buckman is a brakeman on the Ulster and Delaware.

When arraigned in the City Police Court this morning Larkin pleaded not guilty. The hearing was then postponed until Aug. 30 and the prisoner was placed in the custody of an officer.

Manager Kennedy Under Arrest.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Frederick E. Kennedy, the alleged defaulting manager of the Swift dressed-beef house in this city, was arrested in Chicago yesterday. It is charged that he collected about $50 which he appropriated for his own use. He will be brought here for for trial.

Kennedy came to this city from Elmira about six months ago. He soon became popular in society and gained many friends. It is not known whether he embezzled more than $50, but his accounts are being examined.

Cut His Throat for a Snake.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 23.—James Clunan, a farm hand living in Hancock, cut his throat the other day while suffering from delirium tremens. He imagined a boa constrictor was coiled about his neck, and in attempting to cut it away with a jack knife he slashed his throat from ear to ear. The chances of his recovery are considered slight.

WANT TO FIND H. K. THURBER

CREDITORS SAY HE HAS GONE TO AVOID LEGAL PAPERS.

He Indorsed United States Book Company Paper—A Boston Bank Seeking to Recover on a Draft—It Is Alleged that Mr. Thurber Is Dodging About the Country—His Brother Says He Has Gone West to Sell Property and Will Stay There Until He Gets Money.

Upon the application of Howard A. Taylor of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order for the substituted service of papers on Horace K. Thurber in a suit brought by the Continental National Bank of Boston against the United States Book Company, the Seaside Publishing Company, Edward Lange, and John W. Lovell.

The Continental Bank wants to recover $4,031, with interest from February last, on a bill of exchange or draft drawn by the book company, directed to the publishing company, and indorsed by Messrs. Lange, Lovell, and Thurber. Mr. Thurber was president of the book company.

This order, granted as it was on the presentation of affidavits setting forth that nothing definite can be ascertained as to the whereabouts of Mr. Thurber, and charging that he has left this State and is continually moving about for the purpose of avoiding his creditors and to prevent any papers being served upon him, renders the service of the summons papers valid by the mere leaving of them at his residence, 146 West Twelfth Street, or by the tacking of them to his door.

The affidavits setting forth the fact as to the disappearance of Mr. Thurber are those of Howard A. Taylor, the Boston bank's counsel in the case; Mark W. Potter, Henry K. Davis, and George M. Hamlin, clerks who at various times had been sent by Mr. Taylor to find Mr. Thurber or some one delegated by him to receive his papers. Application in the case was made on Tuesday, but Justice Van Brunt refused to sign the order until the Sheriff had certified that Mr. Thurber could not be found.

Mr. Thurber was President of the United States Book Company and Mr. Lange its Secretary when it collapsed, and was put into the hands of a receiver Jan. 27 last. Feb. 21, according to his affidavit, Mr. Taylor wrote to Mr. Thurber telling him that the thirty days' note for the $4,031.21 had not only matured, but that the three days' grace had expired without its being paid. In reply he received word from A. F. Neale, Secretary of the Thurber-Whyland Company, saying he had received the communication for Mr. Thurber, and would bring the matter to that gentleman's attention.

A few days afterward the clerk sent up by Mr. Taylor to the office of the Thurber-Whyland Company was informed that Horace K. Thurber had started for Texas and New-Mexico, on the 23d for his health, that he had authorized no one to receive papers for him and that he probably would not be back for some time.

Francis B. Thurber of the Thurber-Whyland Company, when seen yesterday, said: "This pretended decamping of my brother has been brought forward in order that the bank's counsel may have something on which to found an affidavit. As a matter of fact he has gone out to New-Mexico where he has large cattle and ranging interests, to raise money to meet his liabilities. As he wrote me not long ago, the continued stringency in the money market has so far prevented him realizing on his property. As the cause of his journey was this desire to raise money to pay his debts, it is certain that he will not return till he is able to sell his cattle interests. When that will be I do not know nor, in all probability, does he himself.

"He has plenty of property left in spite of old embarrassments, and none of his creditors need fear for their money.

"As far as the statement that his whereabouts has been kept unknown, that is untrue. A young man—the clerk sent by Mr. Taylor, I presume—called on me some time ago and asked me where Horace was. I told him that his headquarters were at Fort Worth, Texas, but that he made frequent trips to Mexico, Idaho, and Deadwood, S. D. He is still somewhere in that locality, and ought to be due at Fort Worth to-day."

Asked if his brother had any interest at all left in the grocery firm and what his present liabilities were, Mr. Thurber replied: "He has had no interest in this firm for two and a half years. As to his liabilities I know nothing, except that he indorsed, and so stands responsible for, most of the book company's paper."

WALLACE & SONS SUSPEND.

Unable to Make Collections on Brass Goods Sold—Large Excess of Assets.

Wallace & Sons, manufacturers of brass and copper goods at Ansonia, Conn., with offices at 29 Chambers Street, have been forced to suspend on account of the hard times, and their affairs have been placed in the hands of receivers. Thomas Wallace of Ansonia, the Treasurer of the concern, and Robert M. Thompson, President of the Oxford Copper Company, have been appointed receivers, both in this State and in Connecticut, on the application of John B. Wallace, the Secretary, and Uriah T. Hungerford, the manager of the New-York office.

The business was established in 1848 at Ansonia and was incorporated in 1853, with a capital stock of $100,000. It is a close corporation, the stock being held by the Wallace family and Mr. Hungerford. The company has large rolling mills, wire mills, and factories at Ansonia. The actual cost of the plant and machinery, it is said, exceeded $1,000,000, and is unincumbered. The company employs from 1,000 to 1,400 hands at the mills. The mills were shut down last week, but resumed again on Monday.

The company could not meet a note for $25,000 which fell due on Tuesday. Other notes to the amount of $50,000 fall due before Sept. 1, and the balance of the notes out mature in the next two or three months. The company was unable to make collections from its customers on account of the stringency of the money market, and creditors threatened to get attachments.

Although doing a very large business, the concern had a shaded rating at Bradstreet's for years past. The liabilities are placed at $875,000, of which $450,000 is on open accounts, nearly all of which are past due, and $425,000 on notes. The nominal assets are put down at $2,000,000, of which the plant and machinery is valued at $1,000,000, the book accounts (which are supposed to be good) at $600,000, and the merchandise at $400,000, of which about $50,000 is in this city.

All of the officers of the company were out of town yesterday. The news of the appointment of receivers was a surprise to the gentleman in charge of the New-York offices. He said he felt sure the difficulty would be only temporary, as the company has a large surplus of assets. It was almost impossible to make collections. The company had to pay cash for copper and cash for labor, while it sold the goods manufactured on credit. The greater part of the sales went through the New-York office, the goods being sold all over the United States and some in Europe and South America.

Sold Furniture She Had Not Paid For.

A handsome young woman, of purest blonde type, fashionably dressed in a black serge suit, with an Eton jacket, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon charged with grand larceny in selling mortgaged furniture.

When she was a member of a vaudeville company in Chicago several years ago, she was known as Lillian Clayton. When she purchased $850 worth of furniture of Jacob Baumann of 733 Eighth Avenue, more than a year ago, and agreed to pay for it on the installment plan, she said her name was Lillian Benston. Shortly after, when she sold the furniture to Walters & Sons, auctioneers, at 1,327 Broadway, before paying for it, she introduced herself as Mrs. Lillian Sire. After the young woman sold the furniture, she went to South America. She only recently returned to this city, and she was arrested Tuesday night after she returned from the races with a sporting man.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday she was held for examination on Saturday. She did not obtain bail.

This Cat Won't Come Back.

Here is a tale of a cat:

Tabby was making a tour of investigation along Broadway last Monday, and finally took a squint down the catch basin at the corner of John Street. A street sweeper gave the cat a kick and it tumbled into the basin.

Benjamin N. Camp, who witnessed the act, reported the circumstance to Commissioner Andrews. He, in turn, notified Capt. Michael Whalen, the contractor for that part of Broadway. When the sweeper was identified he was promptly discharged.

MEXICAN POLITICAL BATTLE.

Cardenas Party Secretary Tells of the Encounter Near Town of Monclava.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 23.—Antonio Garza Ramos, Secretary of the Cardenas political party in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, has arrived here on a private mission. He is a brother of José Ramos, who was recently arrested at Piedras Negras for organizing a Cardenas club, and is now confined in the State penitentiary at Saltillo.

Mr. Ramos arrived here directly from the scene of the trouble. He participated in the fight which took place near Monclava a few days ago between the Cardenas and Galan forces. To-day he said:

"The forces of Emilio Carranza, the chief of the Cardenas party of the towns of Ocampo, Cuatro Cienegas, Sacramento, Nadadores, and San Buena Ventura, left the last-named place on Aug. 13 to capture the town of Monclava. I accompanied the forces. We were within about two miles of Monclava when we met a force of policemen from Monclava, commanded by Antonio Manchaca Garza, the Chief of Police. Our forces numbered sixty men. We were watering our horses when we were surprised by the advance guard of the police, and a fight took place.

"The Chief of Police and three other members of his force were killed. The Cardenas people are now in power in the towns of Nadadores and San Buena Ventura, where they have deposed the local authorities, substituting our own men. The proceedings of our leaders have been generous toward the followers of Garza Galan. We have only deposed them from their authority, permitting them to go free under the promise that they will not again favor the Galan Government. We want a free and untrammeled vote in the coming election."

SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug. 23.—The feeling of the majority of people of the State of Coahuila against the State authorities is growing very bitter. Arrests are being made every day of persons whose sole offense is that they are opposed to the re-election of Col. Garza Galan, the present Governor.

A few days ago a man of the name of Bosque, who was serving a sentence in the penitentiary here for murder, was liberated because he promised to use his influence among the lower classes in behalf of the Galan party. Soon after his liberation from prison he killed a merchant by the name of Peralez, because the latter refused to take any part in politics.

State political affairs here are becoming more and more serious and the day of election is awaited with great anxiety by both parties.

NUTMEG STATE'S MILITIAMEN.

Successful Encampment at Niantic—Tour of Duty for This Week.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23.—The annual encampment of the Connecticut National Guard now in progress at Niantic will be concluded on Saturday. There are four regiments in camp, the force aggregating 2,500 men. Gen. Haven of New-London is in command.

Good work has been done through the week. One new feature of the encampment is the mounting of the entire signal corps on bicycles, together with the formation of a provisional battalion in the field. Another is the use of the heliograph in long-distance signaling.

The formation of the battalion is simple, but effective, and the corps makes a fine appearance while out on parade. The men fall in on single rank by sections, under the command of the Sergeants, and wheel to a position in the field designated by the corps's guidon. The manœuvring of the corps of wheelmen has attracted wide attention among military men in the State.

The work with the heliograph yesterday and this forenoon was successful. The instruments are so constructed that they can be taken apart and strapped to a bicycle.

Gov. Morris will reach camp to-morrow afternoon. The regiment commanded by Col. Doherty of Waterbury will escort the Governor into camp. Thursday evening he will give his staff and brigade officers a reception.

The review by Gov. Morris will take place Friday.

Brig. Gen. Stewart Brown, commanding the National Guard of Maryland and formerly Colonel of the Fifth Maryland Infantry, was in camp to-day.

INDICATIONS OF EASY MONEY.

Good Crops and Broadening Investments Brighten the Western Outlook.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—There is a better and easier feeling among bankers the present week than at any time since the financial stringency set in. Along Third Street and at the Stock Exchange it was generally remarked that the Clearing-House Exchange report of the business of the last week was the most encouraging feature noted in the local market for some time. Clearings amounted to $1,193,000 Monday, as against $1,112,000 on Saturday.

This, together with the encouraging reports from the West regarding the crop movement, have tended to make bankers and brokers feel more cheerful. There is a disposition among the banks to take a little more new paper, and this puts manufacturers in better spirits.

The present bright outlook brings a relief long sought. Already there is talk among many manufacturing firms that have been running on half and two-thirds time of resuming their full work in the near future.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—Mayor Pingree has recommended the issue of city bonds in denominations of $20 and $25 with the view of providing abundant currency in Detroit. He thinks the bonds might circulate to some extent.

Sued for Misusing Land.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 23.—The Standard Oil Company's Works at Wilson Point were attached yesterday afternoon at the instance of Boardman Burchard and wife of South Norwalk. Damage claimed is $55,000. The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which owns the land and leases it to the Standard Oil Company, is also made defendant in the suit.

The property was originally owned by Burchard and was condemned by the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company and transferred by lease to the Housatonic Railroad Company. When the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company leased the Housatonic Road it also secured the Wilson Point property.

The cause for action is that the property was not converted to the uses for which it was condemned and that the Standard Oil Works are a damage to the plaintiff's property.

Delia Duffy's Body Recovered.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 23.—The body of Delia Duffy, the cook at the Prospect House who was drowned in Peconic Bay on Thursday night, was recovered to-day.

She was in a small boat with two companions, and the little craft was run into and sunk by J. Rogers Maxwell's steam yacht Emerald. A small boat from the yacht picked up the girl's companions, but could not find her.

Clark's Thread Mills Resume.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Clark's thread mills, which have been shut down for the past three weeks, resumed operations this morning on three-quarter time.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class IV.*—1—Dueber Watch Case Company vs. American Waltham Watch Company. 2—Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. *Class VI.*—3—Kelly vs. Blinn. 4—Ingraham vs Ingraham. *Class VII.*—5—New Howe Machine Company vs. Golder. 6—Hastings vs. De Vaux. 7—Saunders vs. Murray. *Class VIII.*—8—Association for Aged Females, &c., vs. Lett. 9—Same vs. Briggs. 10—Gusthal vs. Hall. 11—Matter of Wilcox and Matthews Company. 12—Lee vs. Queens County Brewing Company. 13—Matter of Worthington Company. 14—Fowler vs. Fowler. 15—Steck vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 16—Keyes vs. Ellensohn. 17—Brown vs. Morton. 18—Marshall vs. Schwarzler. 19—Smith vs. Riverside Bridge and Iron Works. 20—Young vs. United States Book Company. 21—Rewitzer vs. Welch. 22—Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company vs. Campbell. 23—La Gasse vs. Miranda.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Susanna Beckel, Caroline Lichtenberg, Benjamin Milach, Wilhelm Kruger, Jessie D. Fonner, Dorothea Cook, David Steiner, Catharine W. Woglom, Louise Ely, Peter Nee, Isaac Hart, Jr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McGown, J.*—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Iselin vs. Ernst—Rollin M. Morgan. Van Gilder vs. Vogel et al.—Abram Kling. McHench vs. Robinson—L. W. Searle.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. John H. McKee—James L. McNeirny. John B. Wallace vs. Wallace & Sons—Thomas Wallace and Robert M. Thompson.

CITY COURT—*McCarthy, J.*—Sarah B. Burnett vs. William J. Northrup—Jarvis H. Miller.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Decline in the Price of Wheat and Falling Off in Corn Quotations.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The principal feature in wheat to-day, besides a decline of ¾c in its price, was the narrowing of the spread between September and December from 7¾c down to 7c.

There has been an impression abroad that December wheat would command a premium of 10c ₽ bushel, under which numerous spreads have been made in anticipation. When a weakening in the premium began to threaten the spreaders to-day, they made haste to reverse their trades and a ¾c reduction in the premium was the result.

Corn was weak on anticipated heavier receipts, and closed ⅞c under last night's quotations. There was no interest in provisions. The latter is at present regarded as a useful adjunct to Armour & Co.'s cash trade, but is otherwise apparently of no use to any one.

The weakness in wheat was attributed to very small clearances and not altogether favorable cable advices. There was also some liquidation by the "Longs," and altogether a dull and heavy feeling prevailed. Local receipts are small, but in the Northwest they were larger, with indications that the new crop will soon commence to move.

The reasons given for the narrowing of the premium between September and December are that there is money being placed to carry the statement by some of the bankers and that there will be no difficulty in carrying September deliveries to December, and further, that the buying of "shorts" for September and putting it out again for December.

The Department of Agriculture reported that the crop of India was 60,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The opening was about ¼@½c lower than yesterday's closing, eased off another ⅛c, then advanced ½@⅝c for September and ⅜c for December, then eased off ¾@⅞c for September and 1¼c for the December futures, held steady, and the closing was ⅛@¼c from bottom.

Corn was steady until the estimated receipts for to-morrow were made. These, although extraordinarily large, were sufficiently over the recent average to have considerable effect upon a market which stood in need of something to support it.

In oats the demand was light, though after prices had declined ¼@½c the bidding increased slightly. The close was weak at nearly the lowest point, with a net loss of ¼@⅜c.

Under the influence of the receipt of 40,000 hogs at the yard, the provision trade dragged. Late in the session Armour put brokers in the market to bid for pork and ribs, and the decline was soon overcome by the support thus afforded it. Lard did not appear to appeal to Mr. Armour's sympathies. Compared with last night, pork is up 25c and ribs 5c; lard is 12½c lower.

Freights were steadier, but the demand only fair. The lines asked higher rates to Buffalo, but the going rate was 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn. The Kingston rate was 2¾c for wheat and 2½c for corn.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 465 cars; oats, 260 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug..	60⅞	61⅛	60⅜	60⅜@60⅝
Sept..	61⅜@61½	61¾@61⅞	61	61⅛@61¼
Dec...	69⅛@69¼	69¼	68	68⅛@68¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug..	37⅞	38	37⅛	37⅛@37¼
Sept..	38⅛	38¼	37⅝	37⅝@37¾
Oct...	39	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
May..	40⅞	41	40½	40½@40⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug..	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
Sept..	23⅝	23⅞	23½@23⅝	23⅝
May..	29¾	29⅞	29⅛@29¼	29¼@29⅜
Mess pork, ₽ bbl—				
Aug..	....	....	....	$13.00
Sept..	$12.70	$13.00	$12.70	13.00
Oct..	13.00	13.15	13.00	13.15
Lard, ₽ 100 lb—				
Aug..	....	....	....	8.12½
Sept..	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.12½
Oct..	7.87½	7.95	7.87½	7.95
Short ribs, ₽ 100 lb—				
Aug..	....	....	....	8.00
Sept..	7.85	8.00	7.82½	8.00
Oct..	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.70

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 60½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 59c; No. 2 red, 60½c; No. 3, 37c; No. 2 corn, 37⅛c; No. 2 oats, 23⅜c; No. 2 rye, 46c; No. 2 barley, none; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $3.35@$3.40; mess pork, ₽ bbl, $13@$13.25; lard, ₽ 100 lb, $8.12½@$8.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.15@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ₽ gallon, $1.12; sugar, cut loaf, unchanged; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 27¼@28¼c; No. 3 do, do, 26¼@27¼c; barley, No. 3, no sales; No. 4, no sales.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	17,000	3,000
Wheat, bushels	74,000	4,000
Corn, bushels	600,000	252,000
Oats, bushels	553,000	125,000
Rye, bushels	8,000	....
Barley, bushels	1,000	1,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market 10@25c lower; prime steers, $4.75@$4.85; good to choice, $4.25@$4.65; others, $2.80@$3.90; Texans, $2.80@$3.30; Westerns, $2.25@$3.60; cows, $1@$2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 9,000 head; market 25@30c lower; common rough heavy, $4.25@$4.60; mixed and packers', $4.80@$5; prime heavy, $5@$5.10; butchers', $5.15@$5.25; light, $5.50@$5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; steady to lower; natives, $2.75@$4.25; Texans, $2.15@$3.25; Westerns, $2.50@$3.10; lambs, $2.50@$5.40.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Active demand for cost, insurance, and freight at ¼c advance in limit; spot quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 hard, spot, 69½c; 9,000 bushels No. 1 Northern do, 65¼@65½c; 20,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64½c; 10,000 bushels do, 64c; 40,000 bushels do, 63⅝c; 10,000 bushels do, 63½c; 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 67⅛@67¼c; closing No. 1 hard, spot, 69½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 65¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63⅝c. Winter wheat steady; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 64c; 1 car No. 1 white, 66c. Corn easier; demand light; sales, 7 cars No. 2 yellow, 45c; 11,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 44c; 6,000 bushels No. 3 corn, 42½@43c. Oats dull, but owing to light offerings are firm; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 29c. Rye dull; No. 2, 51c asked. Flour in fair demand; steady; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed strong; good demand; unchanged. Canal freights strong; wheat, 4c; corn, 3¾c; seed, 4c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 bbls; wheat, 348,000 bushels; corn, 165,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels; barley, 89,500 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 238,600 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels; seed, 17,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 57,000 bbls; wheat, 134,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 110,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Flour tame, unchanged. Wheat ¾@1c lower, on continued strain in financial situation; No. 2 red, cash, 58½c; August, 58⅜c; September, 58¾@58⅞c; October, 61½c; December, 67c. Corn ¼c off on better crop prospects and sympathy with wheat; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34c; August, 34¾c; September, 34⅞c; December, 38¾c; year, 33⅝c. Oats quiet; No. 2, cash, 27c; August, 27½c asked; September, 23⅞c. Rye dull, lower; No. 2, 43c bid. Barley—No trade. Bran higher; east track, 63c. Hay dull, unchanged. Butter and eggs unchanged. Flaxseed quiet; 92c. Lead higher; 3.15c. Spelter dull; 3.55c. Cornmeal, whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions heavy, except bacon; strong. Pork, no new current make, $13.75. Lard, $8.12½. Dry-salt meats and hams unchanged. Bacon—Packed shoulders, $8.50; longs and ribs, $9.62½; shorts, $9.87½@$10. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 74,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels.

PEORIA, Aug. 23.—Corn easier; No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 36½c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 3 do, 25@25½c. Rye, none. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 5,400 bushels; corn, 17,550 bushels; oats, 78,100 bushels; rye none, barley, 700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bushels; corn, 3,250 bushels; oats, 77,000 bushels; rye none; barley, 700 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Flour easy. Wheat easy; No. 2 red, 59c; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 2,500 bushels. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Rye dull; No. 2, 49½c. Pork lower; $14. Lard dull; lower; $8@$8.12½. Bacon firm; $10.25@$10.37½. Whisky steady; sales, 468 bbls; $1.12. Butter stronger. Sugar steady. Eggs dull; 11@11½c. Cheese firm.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—National Transit Certificates opened at 59¾; closed at 59½; highest, 59¾; lowest, 59½. Sales, 5,000 bbls.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and firm at 25½@26c. Resins dull and easy; 90@95c for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 23.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22½c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—Turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm; 80c, good strained. Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 6⅝c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c. Resin firm at 85c.

THE REPORT ON THE ATLANTA

GROSS NEGLIGENCE CHARGED AGAINST HER OFFICERS.

Almost Criminal Carelessness Alleged to Have Existed for a Long Time—Responsibility Fixed for the Bad Condition of the Ship—Secretary Herbert Proposes that Other Inspection Boards Shall Pattern After the One Which Examined This Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The remarkable report of the Atlanta court of inquiry, recently published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was generally discussed among those interested in the navy. It had been felt for a long time that the condition of the Atlanta justified an inquiry, but no one was prepared for the fastening of culpability on so many prominent officers of the service.

The report includes others than those specifically mentioned as conspicuously responsible for the bad condition of the ship. There must have been carelessness, almost criminal carelessness, for some time. This carelessness was not confined to one or two officers; there was a general disregard of naval regulations, and, as stated by the court, the negligence to observe departmental requirements hazarded the lives of all on board the ship.

For all any one on board the Atlanta did in the line of duty the ship might as well have been without the water-tight doors or bulkheads. Officers who have charge of the different departments on board of a war ship are required to make rigid inspections and submit reports to those above them. Precautions against carelessness and negligence are attempted by the personal visit to all parts of the ship, at frequent intervals, by the commanding officer.

There can be no such state of things existing on board a ship as is reported to have existed on the Atlanta except by the absolute disobedience of well-known rules on the part of more than two or three officers of the ship.

While Capt. Bartlett, as the commanding officer of the Atlanta, receives the censure of the court of inquiry, he does not alone bear the blame for the condition below decks. It was through no recent failure to observe department instructions, and to report truthfully the condition of the ship, that the water-tight doors were found rusted and incapable of being used.

This dangerous condition, a constant menace to the lives of those on board, and the cause of an expenditure of a large sum of money for repairs before their time, was disclosed to the department only by means of a casual accident, itself the result of personal carelessness and incompetency. There was nothing in any of the reports received at frequent intervals from the vessel to indicate that there was any such state of affairs on board. Regular returns were made to the Construction Bureau that the water-tight doors were in good working order, and that drills, in which these doors were always closed at a concerted signal, had been held.

The court of inquiry shows that the doors were in worse than useless condition. Few of them could be made to open and shut—it was the exception, as the board said, when a door would close. There was abundance of rust and other evidences as conclusive that the officers of the ship had returned false reports.

There is much to support the suspicion that the crew of the Atlanta never held a drill in which the bulkhead doors were used. There was no preliminary practice of the work of the crew in time of collision.

When the court lays some of the blame on the faulty construction of the Atlanta, it does not reflect upon the Bureau of Construction, against whose advice the ship was built. The advisory board is responsible for all that is faulty about the ship. The errors of the designers of Secretary Chandler's administration have little responsibility for the serious condition in which the Atlanta has been found. The defunct board had certainly nothing to do with the failure of the officers of the ship to perform their duties, had nothing to do with the gross carelessness of those in charge above and below decks, and had nothing to do with the misrepresentation of the ship's condition.

Every one is wondering what Secretary Herbert will do with the report of the Atlanta court, and how he will receive the criticism of Capts. Bartlett and Potter and Chief Engineers Cline and Inch.

It is not likely that he will regard with more than passing wonder the remarkable recommendation that the matter be no further investigated in view of certain unmentioned "extenuating" circumstances. Just why the board should find it consistent to carry its censure of the officers mentioned to the verge of personal abuse and then advise no further action is successfully hidden in the two words "extenuating reasons."

The extraordinary and discreditable developments in the case of the cruiser Atlanta have induced Secretary Herbert to direct an examination of all inspection reports made recently, with a view to determine whether the statements made in such reports are correct.

If it shall be discovered that any officers have wilfully or negligently misrepresented the condition of ships they have been called upon to inspect, or for whose condition they are responsible by reason of command, no leniency, it is said, will be shown them by the department.

The fact that the disgraceful condition of the Atlanta had not become known to the department because previous inspection boards had pronounced her to be satisfactory and had made no mention of the accumulation of rust and other material that threatened her usefulness has led the Secretary to suspect, if not to actually believe, that some members of the inspection boards have performed their duties in a manner purely perfunctory, and he proposes to stop the practice.

It can be said in this connection that the publication of the report on the Atlanta's condition before action was taken on it was directed by the Secretary as a partial censure of officers derelict in their duties, and as a warning to all other officers that the department intended to make known to the country any neglect on their part to do all in their power to preserve the property of the Government and to maintain the dignity and discipline of the service.

SELECTED FOR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President sent the following nominations to-day to the Senate:

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL—Joshua E. Dodge of Wisconsin, vice William A. Maury, resigned.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES—G. M. Brumby of Louisiana, at New-Orleans; William D. O'Toole of Washington, at Seattle, Washington.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS—C. P. Johnston of Louisiana, at New-Orleans.

INDIAN AGENT—I. J. Wooten of Delaware, at Nevada Agency, Nevada.

The President has made the following appointments, which do not require confirmation by the Senate:

TO ALLOT LANDS IN SEVERALTY TO SIOUX INDIANS—Sylvan Winter of South Dakota.

TO ALLOT LANDS TO KICKAPOO INDIANS—Moses Neal of Oklahoma.

MARSHAL OF CONSULAR COURT—Henry J. Bostwick of Ohio at Tien-Tsin, China.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New Jersey.—G. N. Harris, Baleville; W. W. Tunison, North Branch.

New-York.—Peter Zimmerman, Boston, Erie County; S. P. Mason, Gilbert's Mills, Oswego County; Elam Williams, Knox, Albany County; Ezra Canfield, Lockwood, Tioga County; F. H. Smith, Wilton, Ulster County; Mrs. R. D. Schmeck, Pekin, Niagara County; J. A. McGinnies, Ripley, and William Hinchliffe, Sinclairville, both of Chautauqua County.

Relations with Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Gresham and Minister Blount had another long conference over Hawaiian affairs this morning at the State Department. It has been decided that there is no necessity for the Minister to go to Gray Gables for consultation with the President. The situation will be considered by Mr. Gresham and Mr. Blount until the return of Mr. Cleveland.

From the speedy manner with which the question was taken up after the return of Mr. Blount it is believed that the President will send to Congress a special message, giving his views on the subject of the relation the United States should bear to Hawaii, before the present session comes to an end.

Miss Pullman Not Engaged to the Prince.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Miss Pullman, a sister of Miss Florence Pullman, said to-day that there was no truth in the reported engagement of Miss Florence Pullman to Prince Isenberg.

The Prince was at Long Branch last week, but Miss Pullman was away in Chicago at the time.

Wants $5,000 for Slander.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—Richard Siegel of this village has brought suit against William Schober for $5,000 damages for slander. Siegel alleges in his complaint that Schober accused him of being an ex-convict; that he had been convicted of a felony, and had served a term of two years in prison. Papers in the suit were served to-day. Counselor Trapp of Whitestone has been retained by the plaintiff.

Session of Mexican National Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 23.—The sixteenth session of the National Congress of Mexico will convene on Sept. 4. There are matters of importance to be discussed and the session promises to be of unusual interest.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks are quite dull to-day. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $4.25@$5 ⅌ 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$4.75; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $4@$4.25; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ⅌ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ⅌ bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 85c, and do finishing, $1....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 ⅌ 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@22c ⅌ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull but firm on the basis of 15⅞c for No. 7....Sales, 250 bags Maracaibo and 150 bags Savanilla on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 21,250 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing firm at 20@30 points advance on local buying and better cables. Havre was quiet at ½f advance. Hamburg was steady at ½ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.80@15c, September at 14.90@14.95c, (selling at 14.75@15c for 7,750 bags,) October at 14.90@14.95c, (selling at 14.85@15.05c for 3,500 bags,) November at 14.90@14.95c, (selling at 14.80@14.95c for 1,500 bags,) December at 14.90@14.95c, (selling at 14.70@14.95c for 7,000 bags,) January at 14.80@14.90c, (selling at 14.85c for 500 bags,) and March at 14.70@14.75c, (selling at 14.60@14.65c for 1,000 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 210,631 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 59,875 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 12,929 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active and closed firm at an advance of 12@16 points, with a generally better feeling, and as following the gain of 3@4 points at Liverpool....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 125,900 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.21@7.23c, (selling at 7.18@7.20c for 500 bales,) September at 7.25@7.26c, (selling at 7.15@7.25c for 4,500 bales,) October at 7.37@7.38c, (selling at 7.28@7.38c for 16,900 bales,) November at 7.47@7.48c, (selling at 7.38@7.48c for 19,400 bales,) December at 7.56@7.57c, (selling at 7.47@7.57c for 26,000 bales,) January at 7.65@7.66c, (selling at 7.56@7.66c for 51,700 bales,) February at 7.75@7.76c, (selling at 7.65@7.73c for 1,900 bales,) and March at 7.84@7.85c, (selling at 7.75@7.85c for 4,800 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 113 bales sold to spinners and 400 bales to shippers at steady prices; middling, 7 5-16@7 9-16c....Port receipts to-day, 3,803 bales, against 1,419 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 9,585 bales, against 9,753 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shippers are very slow buyers and refuse to take hold except at concessions, while the jobbing trade is light and the market generally easy....Sales were about 13,550 pks, including 5,600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.25, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50, Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3.10, 300 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3, 150 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.65, 5,050 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.85@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $1.95, rye mixtures at $2.70, supers at $2.40, 2,150 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@$3....Arrivals since our last, 8,251 bbls and 15,707 sacks, and export clearances hence, 8,194 bbls and 6,211 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 19,406 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 150 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 90c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 75@77½c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 54@55c, from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was in moderate demand at ½@¾c decline, with the close weak....Sales, 96,000 bushels, of which 88,000 bushels to shippers, including 32,000 bushels ungraded red at 66@67c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter on private terms, 40,000 No. 2 red at ¼c under September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do at 1c under September, delivered. The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 68¾c, delivered, or ¼c under September....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 67¼c, store; do, late August, at 68c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 69c....The clearances hence since our last were 16,453 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 204,881 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 260,325 bushels, and in the interior 425,471 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 376,568 bushels....Options were fairly active at a decline of ⅝@1c on easier cables, weaker West, foreign selling, small clearances, free selling by longs, and a report that the trust companies were calling in loans, with the close weak. *Bradstreet's* shows a decrease of 1,656,000 bushels east of the Rockies, an increase of 420,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and a decrease of 1,845,000 bushels in the world's visible....Future sales were 2,710,000 bushels, with August closing at 67¼c; 1,225,000 bushels September at 68⅜@69 1-16c, closing at 68½c; 270,000 bushels October at 70⅞@71⅛c, closing at 70⅞c; 1,185,000 bushels December at 75¼@76 3-16c, closing at 75¼c; 30,000 bushels May at 81⅞@82⅝c, closing at 81⅞c.

CORN—Spot was weak and ½@¾c lower, with a moderate trade. Sales, 84,000 bushels, of which 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms. The trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 45½@46c elevator, 16,000 bushels do, at 46@46c, delivered, and 40,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 45@46½c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 33,700 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 79,423 bushels, with, in the interior, 691,564 bushels....The clearances hence were 45,098 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 83,717 bushels....Options were more active and closed weak at a decline of ⅛@⅞c, as influenced by wheat and the West, and easier cables, with large receipts and free offerings. *Bradstreets'* shows a decrease of 729,000 bushels east of the Rockies....The sales of options were 895,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels August at 45½@45¾c, closing at 45½c; 410,000 bushels September at 45½@46¼c, closing at 45½c; 400,000 bushels October at 46½@47c, closing at 46½c; 75,000 bushels December at 46½@46¾c, closing at 46½c.

OATS—Spot were moderately active and again lower on white....Sales, 124,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33@34½c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 32@33c; No. 2 white clipped at 36c; No. 3 do at 35c; No. 2 mixed at 30@30⅛c for 60,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 29@29¼c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white at 33c; rejected mixed at 28½c; No. 2 Chicago at 31@31⅛c; track mixed at 30@31½c for 8,000 bushels, and track white at 33@41c for 18,000 bushels....Options were ⅛@⅜c lower, and closed weak with corn and the West and on the *Bradstreets'* increase of 420,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Sales of options, 320,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels August at 30c, closing at 30⅛c; 190,000 bushels September at 30⅛@30 3-16c, closing at 30⅛c; 70,000 bushels October at 30½@30⅝c, closing at 30½c; November, closing at 31¼c....The receipts here to-day were 186,900 bushels; exports, 30,165 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—There is not much hay on hand, but trade is slow. Straw is easy. Hay, old, No. 1, is worth 95c ⅌ 100 ℔; hay, old, No. 2, 85@90c; hay, old, No. 3, 75@80c; hay, new, No. 1, 85@90c; hay, new, No. 2, 75@80c; hay, new, No. 3, 70@75c; hay, shipping, 70@75c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60c; short rye straw, 45@50c; oat straw, 50@55c; wheat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—The market is without change in price, and the inquiry is yet very slow....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 18.75c bid. Sales, 25 tons, spot, at 18.75c....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead quiet at 3.45c....Spelter steady at 3.75c.

MILK—Receipts are not large, and the demand is only moderate.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was decidedly lower. The extreme dullness of trade and an attempt by holders to sell resulted in a sharp break in values. Sales reported were 1,000 bbls prime yellow at 39c, and 50 bbls off-grade yellow at 37c. Prime crude was quoted nominally at 33@34c, and prime white at 42@45c. Lard oil was in light request and easier at 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—For hog products at the West the market was lower for lard and short ribs, under realizing sales by "longs," prompted by a material increase in the receipts and decidedly lower prices for swine, but pork was irregular. The near-by deliveries were firmer, September being up 25 points and October 10 points on buying by a leading packer, but January was 10 points lower under the increased movement of hogs. Lard closed at a decline of 7½@15 points. Short ribs were 5 points higher for September, but 5@15 points lower for other months....PORK quiet; unchanged; sales, 150 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago September closed at $13.05, October at $13.10, and January at $12.30....Short ribs opened at a decline owing to the larger receipt of swine than expected, and liberal estimates for to-morrow, but later there was $7.92½ for September, $7.75 for October, and $6.75 for January—a decline of 5@10 points....a rally in September on buying by shorts to cover contracts, and the close was firm at $7.97½, an advance of 5 points. October closed 5 points off, at $7.70, and January 15 points off, at $6.60....DRESSED HOGS were in light supply, but the demand was slow and prices were lower, with the West quoted at 7¾c for 160 ℔ average, nominal for 200 ℔, 7½c for 180 ℔, 7⅞c for 140 ℔, 8c for 120 ℔, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 71,000 head....CUTMEATS were without change and steady; closing at 12c for pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average, 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders. Of Western meats at Western prices, sales were made of 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 ℔ average, at 9¾c, and 75 tcs California sweet-pickled hams at 7¼c....BEEF was dull and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were without change and steady, with, at the West, $16.50@$17 quoted, while here $17.50@$18 was quoted....LARD—For Western steam the market continues extremely slow, but owing to the decline at the West prices weakened a trifle, and the close was easy; cash was in slightly better demand at a decline. Two lots of 250 tcs each were sold at $8.82½, one to an exporter and one to a refiner; the close was steady at $8.85. Options—No sales, closing at $8.85 nominal for August, $8.80 nominal for September, and $8.45 nominal for October. City steam was dull, but steady, at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 40 tcs; refined was more active at easier prices at $9.55 for the Continent and $9.80 for South America; compound was quiet and easier at $7.50@$7.62½. At Chicago September closed at $8.12½, October at $7.92½, and January at $7.45....TALLOW—There was no trading in the market to-day and prices were without change and steady at 4⅞c for prime city....STEARINE—There is hardly a market for lard stearine, which is quoted nominally at 11¼c. Oleostearine is firm and quoted nominally at 9¼c. There were rumors of sales, but nothing definite was obtainable....BUTTER—The market is without change for the day and the feeling is steady as the receipts continue small, although the demand does not increase to any extent. Western extra creamery, 24½@25c; do, poor to prime, 17@23c; State creamery at 24½@25c for extra tubs and 24@24½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 16@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c....CHEESE—The trading continues light and considerable of the receipts are being put in cold storage, while receivers refuse to reduce quotations. Full-cream State is within the range of 8¾@9¼c for large white, 9⅛c for colored, and 8@9¼c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—Prices were easier again to-day, as receipts continue heavy and demand moderate. State and Pennsylvania, 17c; Western, best, 15@15½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.50.

RICE—There is a good inquiry for small lots, and values remain firm....Domestic, poor to choice, 2½@5¼c; Patna, 4⅞@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c.

SUGAR—Another day without a trade, but the feeling is a trifle firmer through the better business in refined and the steadiness of beet....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c....Refined are in active demand and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5¾@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 3,010 pks was at steady prices for the better grades of Formosa and Amoy, but otherwise easier, and included: Moyune—22 pks Hyson, 10@8c; 72 pks Young Hyson, 13½@16½c; 16 pks Imperial, 27@13c; 66 pks Gunpowder, 30½@23c. Japan—75 pks pan-fried, 12½@12c; 411 pks Congou, 17@10¼c; 49 pks India and O. Pekoe, 19½@13½c. Oolong—668 pks Amoy, 11½@10¼c; 1,434 pks Formosa, 24½@15c.

FREIGHTS—There was a trifle more life in the berth freight market, but, with an ample supply of room, rates were barely steady. For steamers with full cargoes of grain there was scarcely any demand, and, while 3s to Cork for orders, is the nominal quotation, it would be difficult to obtain that figure, while for a general cargo boat to a direct port in the United Kingdom, or Continent 14s was accepted, which is a decline. Petroleum and other sail freights are quiet and steady. Berth engagements hence: To London, 32,000 bushels grain, from store, at 3¼d; to Glasgow, 24,000 bushels grain at 3¼d; to Antwerp, 24,000 bushels grain at 3¼d; to Liverpool, 500 bales cotton at ⅛d. Charters: A British steamer, with 15,000 quarters oats, hence to Bordeaux or Hamburg at 2s 4½d; a British steamer, 1,253 tons, with general cargo, hence to a direct port, United Kingdom or Continent, on private terms, prompt; a British steamer, with phosphate rock from Port Royal to the United Kingdom at 17s, prompt; a British steamer, with deals from Miramichi to Liverpool at 37s 6d; a British steamer, West India time charter, one month, at £625, option of one month more at £560; a British bark, to arrive, with case petroleum, hence to Hongkong at 18c, Japan 19c, or Shanghai at 23c, November; a British bark, to arrive, with general cargo, hence to Sydney, N. S. W., on private terms; a Norwegian bark, with barrel petroleum, hence to Exmouth at 2s 4½d; an Italian bark, with timber from Mobile to Marseilles at 95s; an Italian bark, with resin from Savannah to the Mediterranean at 2s 6d, option Adriatic 2s 9d; a British bark, with resin and spirits from Savannah to Cork for orders, at 3s 6d, and 4s 9d; a British bark, with staves, hence to Madeira and Cadiz on private terms; a British brig, with asphalt from Trinidad to New-York at $1.80; a schooner, with chalk, hence to Philadelphia at 85c; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $1 to Digby, N. S., 45@50c to Boston, 40c to Portland, 55c to Nantasket Beach, 60c to Gardener.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth Street...	352	66	1,451	4,944	....
Fortieth Street...	....	....	....	....	2,198
Jersey City........	1,485	....	422	4,634	2,072
Hoboken...........	....	66	65	432	....
Total..........	1,837	132	1,938	10,010	4,270

BEEVES—Receipts were 100 cars: 83 cars at Jersey City, 17 cars at Sixtieth Street; 14 cars were consigned to slaughterers, 16 cars for export, and 70 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef higher at 8c ⅌ ℔, and American steers dull at 9@10½c ⅌ ℔, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: 300 live cattle on the Grecian for M. Goldsmith, and 1,400 quarters of beef on the Jersey City for N. Morris. The trading was dull and slow, with values 10c ⅌ cwt lower on all kinds; all sold at the close. Colorados sold at $3.35@$3.80 ⅌ cwt; Texans at $3.35@$3.42½; common to prime native steers at $3.85@$4.92½; oxen at $3@$3.75; bulls at $2.05@$2.35. *SALES.*—SHERMAN & CULVER—16 Ohio steers, 1,391 ℔ average, at $4.90 ⅌ 100 ℔; 3 do, 1,333 ℔, at $4.90; 18 do, 1,376 ℔, at $4.70; 19 do, 1,310 ℔, at $4.65; 6 do, 1,272 ℔, at $4.55; 11 do, 1,209 ℔, at $4.35; 15 do, 1,210 ℔, at $4.10; 19 Indiana do, 1,295 ℔, at $4.52½; 17 Illinois do, 1,322 ℔, at $4.45; 6 stockers, 1,025 ℔, at $3.15; 1 bull, 1,230 ℔, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—15 Illinois steers, 1,328 ℔, at $4.92½; 17 do, 1,438 ℔, at $4.92½; 17 do, 1,465 ℔, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,204 ℔, at $4.40; 49 Ohio do, 1,394 ℔, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,344 ℔, at $4.55; 18 do, 1,287 ℔, at $4.40; 17 do, 1,300 ℔, at $4.40; 70 Colorades, 1,185 ℔, at $3.80; 137 Texans, 1,017 ℔, at $3.42½; 83 do, 1,037 ℔, at $3.40; 40 do, 1,030 ℔, at $3.35; 6 oxen, 1,305 to 1,420 ℔, at $3@$3.75; 3 bulls, 660 to 845 ℔, at $2.25. M. GOLDSMITH—22 Illinois steers, 1,328 ℔, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,344 ℔, at $4.65; 6 do, 1,127 ℔, at $3.50; 25 Colorados, 1,081 ℔, at $3.40; 25 do, 1,116 ℔, at $3.35. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—14 Ohio steers, 1,503 ℔, at $4.75; 12 Indiana do, 1,250 ℔, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,344 ℔, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,336 ℔, at $4.20; 7 do, 1,098 ℔, at $3.50; 22 stockers, 1,049 ℔, at $3. NEWTON & GILLETT—2 Kentucky steers, 1,380 ℔, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,434 ℔, at $4.70; 16 do, 1,331 ℔, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,120 ℔, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,416 ℔, at $4.60; 9 do, 1,271 ℔, at $4.30; 6 do, 1,178 ℔, at $4; 18 do, 1,229 ℔, at $3.85; 11 Ohio do, 934 ℔, at $3.35; 20 do, 1,117 ℔, at $3.50; 9 Virginia do, 1,135 ℔, at $3.40; 14 do, 862 ℔, at $3.40; 14 do, 843 ℔, at $3.40; 8 do, 820 to 1,120 ℔, at $3.25@$3.40. S. JUDD & CO.—11 bulls, 926 to 950 ℔, at $2.25@$2.35. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—36 bulls, 733 to 900 ℔, at $2.05@$2.25. HUME & MULLEN—13 bulls, 770 to 1,536 ℔, at $2.25@$2.35. G. DILLENBACK—7 bulls, 710 to 910 ℔, at $2.25@$2.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 45 cars: 20 cars at Jersey City for the market, 23 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 3 cars, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Sheep in fair demand at steady prices; lambs active, and choice stock ¼c ⅌ ℔ higher, while common grades were about steady. Sheep sold at $2.50@$4 ⅌ cwt for poor to good; lambs at $4.25@$6 for common to choice; a little bunch of extra do at $6.25. *SALES.*—S. JUDD & CO.—52 State lambs, 68 ℔, at $5.62½; 96 do, 73 ℔, at $6.12½; 39 do, 65 ℔, at $5.55; 155 Ohio do, 61 ℔, at $5.50; 196 Kentucky do, 63 ℔, at $5.12½; 57 Ohio sheep, 86 ℔, at $4; 27 Kentucky do, 96 ℔, at $3.12½; 17 State do, 74 ℔, at $3.50; 24 do, 92 ℔, at $3. M. COLLINS—191 Ohio lambs, 67 ℔, at $5.50; 268 Delaware do, 69 ℔, at $6; 244 Virginia do, 64 ℔, at $5.50; 165 do, 51 ℔, at $4.75; 58 do, 52 ℔, at $4; 130 Virginia sheep, 84 ℔, at $3. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—193 Virginia lambs, 64 ℔, at $5.25; 96 State do, 65 ℔, at $5.25; 287 Ohio do, 62 ℔, at $5; 171 Kentucky do, 64 ℔, at $4.75; 156 do, 55 ℔, at $4.25; 143 Ohio sheep, 79 ℔, at $3.25; 49 Virginia do, 93 ℔, at $2.75; 49 Kentucky do, 95 ℔, at $2.50; 111 State sheep and lambs, 56 ℔, at $3. J. N. PIDCOOK—239 State lambs, 73 ℔, at $6; 247 do, 69 ℔, at $5.75; 145 do, 68 ℔, at $5.55; 110 do, 69 ℔, at $5.37½; 178 do, 57 ℔, at $4.50; 105 Pennsylvania do, 58 ℔, at $4.25; 41 State sheep, 78 ℔, at $2.62½. NEWTON & GILLETT—191 Ohio sheep, 61 ℔, at $2.60; 50 do, 78 ℔, at $2.50; 65 do, 70 ℔, at $4. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—163 Kentucky lambs, 64 ℔, at $5.75; 202 Indiana sheep, 108 ℔, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—23 State sheep, 93 ℔, at $3.25; 6 do, 97 ℔, at $4; 106 Pennsylvania lambs, 66 ℔, at $5.50; 92 State do, 65 ℔, at $5.37½; 131 do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 57 do, 72 ℔, at $6; 67 do, 79½ ℔, at $6.25. G. DILLENBACK—12 State sheep, 78 ℔, at $3; 3 do, 106 ℔, at $4; 122 Western lambs, 64 ℔, at $5.37½; 232 do, 70 ℔, at $6; 80 State do, 70 ℔, at $6. D. HARRINGTON—220 Western sheep, 102 ℔, at $3.25; 220 do, 98 ℔, at $3.62½; 12 do, 113 ℔, at $4; 341 Kentucky lambs, 69 ℔, at $5.25; 167 do, 58 ℔, at $5; 27 do, 54 ℔, at $5.25; 250 do, 61½ ℔, at $5.50; 232 do, 68 ℔, at $5.75; 231 do, 70½ ℔, at $6; 39 State lambs, 72 ℔, at $6. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—17 State sheep, 104 ℔, at $3.50; 27 Pennsylvania do, 87 ℔, at $3.50; 197 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 ℔, at $5.50; 281 Western do, 70½ ℔, at $6; 66 State do, 71 ℔, at $5.75; 25 do, 70 ℔, at $6.

VEALS AND CALVES—Receipts were moderate and trading active. Grassers, buttermilks, and fed calves advanced ½c ⅌ ℔; choice veals were quoted ¼c better, while common stock was about steady. Grassers and buttermilks sold at $2.50@$3.25 ⅌ cwt, fed calves at $3.25@$4.75, mixed lots at $3@$3.60, common to choice veals at $5@$7.25, selected do at $7.37½@$7.50. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—88 grassers, 197 ℔ average, at $3 ⅌ 100 ℔; 11 do, 204 ℔, at $3; 8 buttermilk calves, 244 ℔, at $3.25; 24 mixed do, 204 ℔, at $3.25; 19 do, 197 ℔, at $3.50; 9 do, 153 ℔, at $4.50; 6 veals, 166 ℔, at $5; 5 do, 141 ℔, at $6.50; 6 do, 161 ℔, at $6.75; 1 do, 128 ℔, at $7.50; 29 Harlem do, 150 to 160 ℔, at $7@$7.50. HUME & MULLEN—9 mixed calves, 183 ℔, at $3; 44 do, 188 ℔, at $3.50; 19 do, 221 ℔, at $3.50; 28 do, 161 ℔, at $3.60; 7 veals, 120 ℔, at $5; 6 do, 130 ℔, at $6; 130 do, 149 ℔, at $7; 15 do, 169 ℔, at $7; 3 do, 170 ℔, at $7.25. G. DILLENBACK—38 grassers and buttermilks, 183 ℔, at $3; 10 buttermilks, 166 ℔, at $3; 14 fed calves, 146 ℔, at $4; 134 veals, 153 ℔, at $7; 9 do, 172 ℔, at $7; 9 Harlem do, 130 to 270 ℔, at $5.50@$7.25. J. P. NELSON—5 fed calves, 210 ℔, at $3.25; 12 do, 200 ℔, at $3.50; 16 do, 172 ℔, at $4; 6 veals, 140 ℔, at $6; 30 do, 156 ℔, at $6.25; 98 do, 156 ℔, at $7; 9 do, 185 ℔, at $7.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—4 fed calves, 227 ℔, at $3.50; 2 do, 140 ℔, at $4; 6 veals, 200 ℔, at $5; 4 do, 92 ℔, at $5.50; 5 do, 134 ℔, at $6.75; 99 do, 154 ℔, at $7.25; 12 do, 158 ℔, at $7.37½. EGE & OTIS—5 veals, 140 ℔, at $5; 45 do, 150 ℔, at $7; 78 do, 149 ℔, at $7.25. J. G. CURTIS—4 fed calves, 225 ℔, at $4.75; 36 veals, 158 ℔, at $7; 26 do, 155 ℔, at $7.12½; 13 do, 160 ℔, at $7.25. S. JUDD & CO.—48 veals, 177 ℔, at $7.25; 118 do, 160 ℔, at $7.12½; 44 do, 125 ℔, at $7; 16 do, 142 ℔, at $6.62½; 20 do, 160 ℔, at $6.50; 10 do, 178 ℔, at $5; 6 fed calves, 180 ℔, at $4; 17 do, 192 ℔, at $3.75; 13 do, 214 ℔, at $3.50; 26 buttermilks and grassers, 204 ℔, at $3. J. N. PIDCOCK—5 veals, 154 ℔, at $7.25; 3 do, 180 ℔, at $7; 48 do, 146 ℔, at $6.60; 3 fed calves, 210 ℔, at $4.25; 9 mixed do, 159 ℔, at $3.75; 42 grassers, 205 ℔, at $2.75. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—15 veals, 141 ℔, at $6.75; 3 do, 203 ℔, at $5; 5 grassers, 214 ℔, at $2.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts heavy and market very dull except for strictly choice. Inferior to choice cows sold at $20@$50 ⅌ head. *SALES.*—J. G. CURTIS—14 cows at $20@$45 ⅌ head; 1 do at $50. S. ELMENDORF—7 cows at $37. P. M'CABE—14 cows at $30@$45. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 cows at $33.

HOGS—The arrivals were 31 cars: 14 cars at Jersey City and 17 cars at Fortieth Street. Market unsettled and weak, with reported sales at $5.75@$6.40 ⅌ cwt. *SALES.*—A. W. LAMB—12 State hogs, 240 ℔ average, at $6 ⅌ 100 ℔; 38 do, 110 ℔, at $6.75. J. F. PIDCOCK—21 State hogs, 187 ℔, at $6.40; 10 do, 271 ℔, at $5.75; 1 rough, 560 ℔, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—137 State hogs, 126 ℔, at $6.10.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 560 head; total for week thus far, 6,180 head; for same time last week, 9,860 head; consigned through, 448 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 120 head; market opened steady, with a fair demand and all sold; closed strong; good 1,100 to 1,200 ℔ steers, $3.85@$4; light butchers, $3.65@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,300 head; total for week thus far, 27,600 head; for same time last week, 34,650 head; consigned through, 5,100 head; to New-York, 2,550 head; on sale, 2,700 head; market opened irregular for light grades; mediums and heavy neglected; all kinds lower; closed weak for all kinds, with some heavy unsold; Yorkers, $6@$6.10; one load at $6.25; good mediums, $5.90@$6; best heavy, $5.75@$5.80 bid. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,400 head; total for the week thus far, 28,000 head; for same time last week, 23,200 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 1,600 head; market opened dull for sheep; a shade stronger for lambs; closed steady; choice lambs, $5@$5.25; good, $4.50@$4.85; common to fair, $3.2@$4; good to choice sheep, $3.50@$4; extra, $4.25; culls and common, $1.50@$2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 340 head; shipments, 340 head; market steady; prime, $4.50@$4.75; good butchers' grade, $4@$4.30; common to fair, $3.25@$3.75; fat cows and heifers, $3@$3.25; good bulls, $2@$2.75; fresh cows, $20@$40. Two cars of cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market opened active, closed weak; light grades, $6@$6.15; medium weights, $5.90@$6; extreme heavy, $5.50@$5.75; roughs, $4@$5; 5 cars of hogs shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 450 head; market slow; prime, $3.20; common to fair, $1.50@$2.75; veal calves, $5@$6; heavy and thin, $2.50@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market slow; lower for natives, Texans 10c lower, best Texas steers, $3.20; calves lower. Hogs—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 800 head; market 10@20c lower; top for light, $5.70; bulk of sales, $5.30@$5.60. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, none; market slow, unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef Offered Sparingly and Pork Freely—Cotton Futures Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer sparingly; extra India mess steady at 73s 9d; prime mess steady at 66s 3d. Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Western, fine, easy at 58s 9d. Hams—Holders offer freely; short cut, about 14 to 16 ℔, steady at 53s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 ℔, easy at 38s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—Holders offer moderately. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer sparingly; firm at 21s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 21s 9d. Resin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—Holders are not offering. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer freely. Corn—Spot—Holders offer moderately; futures—Holders offer freely; mixed Western, September, dull at 4s ¼d; October dull at 4s 1¼d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—Holders offer moderately.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American, middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 10-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 9-64d@4 10-64d; October and November delivery, 4 10-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 11-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 12-64@4 13-64d; January and February delivery, 4 14-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 16-64d; sellers; March and April delivery, 4 17-64@4 18-64d. American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5½d ⅌ ℔.

LONDON, Aug. 23—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 42s ⅌ quarter; August shipment, 41s 7½d. Linseed oil, 21s ⅌ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 21s per cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 5-16c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 640 bales; gross, 708 bales; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 48,454 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 23.—Cotton steady; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 6 5-16c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 379 bales, including 279 bales new crop; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,803 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—Cotton steady; middling; 6 13-16c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 749 bales, all new crop; sales, 515 bales; spinners, 39 bales; stock, 19,414 bales.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 26 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 A. M. for PARA and CEARA, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for La Plata countries must be directed "per Cearense";) at 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavor; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 P. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL direct, per steamship Constance.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *17 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 A. M. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A. M.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ P. M. | Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
NOORDLAND....Wednesday, Aug. 30, 7:30 A. M.
WAESLAND..........Wednesday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
FRIESLAND....Wednesday, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $60 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $42; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf...Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.
RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS
For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F.
Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.
FARE, FIRST CABIN,
(Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $34; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.
For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. City of Para......Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
S. S. Newport..............Monday, 11th Sept., noon
S. S. Colombia...........Wednesday, 20th Sept., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., 35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta......Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham.Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Tuesday, Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE...........Saturday, Aug. 26, 12 noon
ALGONQUIN.......................Tuesday, Aug. 29
SEMINOLE..............................Friday, Sept. 1
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..................Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..................Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA....................Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DUBBELDAM, Thursday, Aug. 24, 3:00 P. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, 4:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application. New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 8c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 P. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays. Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts. ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 2:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00; 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:20 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 2:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car), 5:00, 6.00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal, 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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Select parties leave New-York bi-weekly for Chicago, visiting Washington, Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, &c. Vestibule trains, dining cars, best railroads and hotels everywhere. All traveling expenses included.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.
A special party will leave New-York on Aug. 28 for a twenty-seven-day tour to the Yellowstone, including a week's sojourn at Chicago, with visits to the World's Fair.
Independent tickets by all routes.
Full particulars on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.